The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,799—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1899.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

LSENER

EST ENGLISH

IN INDIA

& Co. Ltd.,

AND CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

ULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Departures for Europe, with liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
			1899.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	F. Gordon	16th Dec.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd „
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th „
			1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th „
* CARTHAGE	5128	J. R. Lendon	20th „
M. L. ORIENTAL	5281	J. F. Jephson	27th „
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th „
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th „
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th „
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th „
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st „
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th Feb., 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,080.	„ 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captains	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	22nd Dec., 1899.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,014	7th Jan., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 7, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Familyemployes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

...and book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road,
CALCUTTA Old Court House Street.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared and shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 14th December, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 28th December.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 15th December

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 16th December.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th December, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, and PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
ANNAM	6,300	Lecoispellier	19th Dec. 1899.
			THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	18th Jan. 1900.
CALEDONIAN	4,232	Boueard	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,300	Chevalier	15th March 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,300 tons, Captain Vaquier to sail on or about the 10th January, 1900. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY :
Esplanade Road.

KARACHI :
Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

SEASON'S SPECIALITIES.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

Regular Consignments of all Seasonable Goods regularly received by every Through Mail.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

PRIME HAMS, 9 TO 15 LBS.

Special Cash Rate, Re. 1 per lb. Ordinary Rate, Re. 1-8 per lb.

WILTSHIRE BACON.

(From C. & T. HARRIS.)

The only Bacon Awarded a Prize Medal at any International Exhibition

MIDDLES, in CANVAS, 24 to 28 lbs.

Special Cash Rate, Re. 1 per lb. Ordinary Rate, Re. 1-2 per lb.

ON CUT. Cash Rate, Re. 1-1 per lb. Ordinary Rate, Re. 1-3 per lb.

STILTON, CHEDDAR, GORGONZOLA and other CHEESES.

CRYSTALLIZED AND DRIED FRUITS.

CAKES AND PLUM PUDDINGS.

MINCE MEAT.

SWEETS AND CHOCOLATES.

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS.

TINNED PROVISIONS.

HOLLY WREATHS. MOSS. MISTLETOES.

WINE DEPARTMENT.

SHERRIES.

From the Celebrated Firm of Gonsalez Byass & Co.,

PORTS.

From Sandeman & Co.,

CHAMPAGNES.

Giesler's, Heidsieck's, Doyen & Co., and other Brands of high repute.

CLARETS.

Shipped direct from Bordeaux by P. Dubois & Co.,

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

Imported from Coblentz through Deinhard & Co.,

HUNGARIAN AND AUSTRALIAN WINES.

WHISKIES.

TREACHER & CO.'S WELL KNOWN BRANDS.

HIGHLAND MALT.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

OLD IRISH.

PURE, WHOLESOME, AND RELIABLE, AND AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

JEWELLERY.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

STERLING SILVER GOODS.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

ALBUMS AND FANS.

Also a Great Variety of other Articles Suitable for Presentation.

CHRISTMAS CARDS !

CHRISTMAS CARDS ! !

NOVEL, ARTISTIC, ELEGANT !

An Extensive Assortment of all the above to be seen at our Establishments in

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

Messrs. FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS

BEG to INFORM all WHOLESALE DEALERS that they have OPENED their Head Office for INDIA and BURMA, at 22, Hamam Street, Bombay.

RETAIL CUSTOMERS

Who have any difficulty in obtaining our goods can also be supplied direct from the same address.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

THE CELEBRATED JOHN BARREL, SWISS, INDIAN AND COURVOISIER AND COMPANY'S WATCHES.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW AGENTS WANTED.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

CHRISTMAS AND OTHER PRESENTS.

STERLING SILVER WARE.

			Rs.
SILVER	Circular Ash Tray Ornamented Horse Shoe and 2 whips		85
„	Spirit Cigar lighters, Tea-pot shape		35
„	Cigarette Case, plain	Rs. 23, 35, 60,	75
„	„ „ enamelled Poker hand "These are great Days"		70
„	„ „ Diagonally Fluted, heavy		75
„	Cigar „ fluted to hold 4 Cigars		80
„	„ „ „ „ „ 5 Cigars		105
„	„ „ Cigarettes one side, Cigars the other		110
„	Safety Match boxes, holding at the side slip for striking matches		14
„	Fusee „ „ Hall marked		88
„	„ and Sovereign Case	Rs. 34, 32,	23
„	Cigar Box, holding 50 Cigars, 8 3-4" long, 5" wide, 2 3 4" high		200
„	Cigarette Box holding 100 Cigarettes 7 1-2" long, 3 1 2" wide, 3 1-2" high,		100
„	Mounted Cabinet Photo Frames	Rs. 12, 16, 22, 26,	28
„	„ „ „ „ Heart Shape	Rs. 15,	20
„	„ Carte-de-visite	Rs. 8, 9, 10,	12
„	Lady's Card Cases, in leather case	Rs. 26, 27,	42
„	Gents „ „ „ „ „		26
„	Napkin Rings from Rs. 7-8 per pair in case to		27
„	Mounted Lady's companion		31
„	Manicure Sets in handsome case	Rs. 16, 24, 26, 35, 50,	80
„	Waist clasps, new designs	Rs. 7, 10, 8, 11, 12, 14,	21
„	„ Buckles „ „	Rs. 10-8, 13-8,	12
„	Lady's Cycle Match Boxes		8
„	Hair pin boxes	Rs. 32,	34
„	Perfume, Solid Screw top, 5" high, 2 1-2" diameter		150
„	Mounted, Cut glass Scent bottles	Rs. 5, 12, 13, 12-8,	26
„	„ Smelling Salts	Rs. 9, 12 and	26
„	„ Scent bottles in handsome leather case	Rs. 25, 53,	80
„	Inkstands, one bottle	Rs. 38, 54, 70 and	92
„	„ „ two bottles	Rs. 200,	306
„	Mounted leather pocket books		12
„	„ „ Cigar cases		18
„	Spirit binocular in brown leather case		250
„	„ flasks		56
„	Sugar tongs and 6 Tea-spoons		48
„	„ „ „ 12 „		70
„	Salt cellars and spoons, pair in case		48
„	„ „ „ set of 4 in case		130
„	Child's knife Mug, spoon and fork from		130
„	Christening Mugs	Rs. 32,	55
„	Camden Whist Markers in case		110
„	Pair Fish Carvers, Ivory handles in case		90
„	Coffee and Tea Service with 16" Tray		1,260
„	Cups, plain polished	from	45
„	„ fluted and raised	„	100
„	Purse, with handsome watches, complete		32
„	Mounted Spirit bottles "Whisky"		32
„	„ „ „ Cut glasses	Rs. 25, 32,	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."

Price : Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,
Esplanade Road.

KARACHI,
Bunder Road.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Ca'il Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MUIR MILLS Co.,

LIMITED,
Cawnpore.

DURRIES! DURRIES! DURRIES!

Speciality, New Style,
BORDERED CARPETS.

FARASH! FARASH! FARASH!

NEWEST and Best Designs in the Market.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!

CATALOGUE AND ESTIMATES FREE
On Application to MANAGER and SECRETARY.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18TH, 1899.

4 NIGHTS ONLY 4

FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY
OF THE
GREAT BANVARDS.

LOOK OUT FOR FUTURE NOTICES.

Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED MONDAY and TUESDAY, 18th and 19th December, 1899, for the purpose of BALLOTING for the Deputy Chairman of the Chamber for the year 1900.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 12th December 1899.

ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,
BUTTER SCOTCH,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
CONFECTIONERY.
FANCY BOXES
FILLED WITH CHOCOLATE.
HAM,
BACON,
CHEESE.

MORENAS AND COMPANY.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
MEADOW STREET.

OUR TOY BOOKS.

OUR New Stock, comprising over 250 new Books, will be hailed by the rising generation as the most desirable of Gifts, and this no less from an entertaining than an educational point of view.

CALENDARS.

These modern adjuncts to the Season's Gifts have been the admiration of the Public. The unexampled success achieved by us last season has decided us to pay more attention to their selections, and we make bold to say that in point of range, beauty, novelty, and general excellence all round, the entire collection, exceeding 100 different designs, will be found unapproached and indeed unapproachable.

PACKETS OF XMAS CARDS.

Our Re. 0-8, Re. 0-12, Re. 1-0, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-0, and Rs. 2-8 Packets are too well-known to need further mention. They are sold by hundreds every day.

TOYS.

This is a new department altogether and is stocked with all the Latest and Up-to-date CHEAP NOVELTIES. Tin Toys, Wood Toys, Tops, Trumpets, Watches, Bicycles, &c., &c.

MENUS. GUEST CARDS. PROGRAMMES.

Only the Best and Up-to-date Novelties are stocked in this line. The Orchid form, with their peculiar beauties of form and colour, have furnished with some of the best models. Nothing could be prettier, nor more uncommon, than these gigantic Orchids for the Dining Table. They are all perfect imitations in colour, shape, and modelling of the things they represent.

GIFT BOOKS.

Leading Series of Gift Books of the best publishing houses are always kept in stock—Birthday Text Books, Booklets, &c. In Series of Presentation Books there is no such variety and value as we are showing. Leather-bound Books at all prices.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

Fancy Albums and every variety of Leather Goods, Leather Cases, Writing Cases, Ladies' Companion, Needle Cases, &c., of every conceivable pattern and price.

PHOTO FRAMES.

We have a large Stock of these, and many [of the very best lines are only to be obtained from us.

PICTURES FRAMED OR UNFRAMED.

We are now making up our leading lines in these goods. They are the most extraordinary value ever offered. Customers should compare our lines with those offered by other Houses.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 582 of 1897.
Jijabai vs. Cristnabai.

In pursuance of the decree for sale made in the above suit, dated the 8th December, 1898, and under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, this day, THURSDAY, the 14th December, 1899, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the following property :—

All that piece of Government land or ground admeasuring one hundred and twenty-three and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's No. 1174, together with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being in Lohar Chawl Street, in Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 867, Street Nos. 150 to 168, and bounded on the east and north by the property of the late Narayen Daboolker, on the west by the property of Trimbuck Sadashew, and on the south by the said public road called Lohar Chawl Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. [illegible] Cama, solicitor, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 14th December, 1899.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14TH, 1899, AT 9 P.M.

Under the patronage and in the presence of His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. T. DALHOFF, S. J., ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY.

SIGNOR SCRINZI'S
GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT.

The whole net proceeds to be given in aid of St. Joseph's Foundling Home.

(On the occasion of the 25th anniversary from its foundation.)

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Orchestra......Overture Rosamunde..........Schubert.
BAND OF THE NORFOLK REGIMENT.
2. Piano Solo...Moonlight Sonata ....Beethoven.
SIGNOR SCRINZI.
3. Cornet Solo. .... Preghiera by Tosti.
A RHENIUS.
4. Song............Arie des Pagen aus Figaro...Mozart.
MADAME SCHULTZ.
5. Piano Solo...(a) Paysage (etude d'execution transcendante)..........Liszt.
(b) Album en Miniature .... Van Vesterhout.
(c) Hugarian Dance in F. Major ....Brahms.
6. Recitation... ....
DR. J. POLLEN.
7. Piano Solo...Geine Rhapsodie Honeroise ...Liszt.
SIGNOR SCRINZI.

PART II.

Piano Solo ..(a) Lied ohne Worte in F. Major .... Mendelssohn.
(b) To the Spring..................Grieg.
(c) Mennet op. 14...... ... Paderewski.
(d) Aufschwung ....Schumann.
SIGNOR SCRINZI.
2. Song.. ....On Conway Quay....................Trotere.
MR. H. BARRINGTON.
3. Violin Solo...Souvenir de Moscou ....Wieniawski.
MR. F. ANDERSON.
4. Piano Solo...Ballade in A6 ....Chopin.
SIGNOR SCRINZI.

Conductor : MR. J. B. BARTLETT.
Accompanist : MR. F. S. DOVE.
Erard New Model Concert Grand Pianoforte,
SIGNOR SCRINZI'S
Erard BABY GRAND
Kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
REFRESHMENTS by Messrs. D. BORRI & Co.,
RESERVED SEATS, Rs. 4; UNRESERVED SEATS, Rs. 2.
Plan and Tickets at MARCKS & Co.

THE
MILITARY MEDICAL STUDENTS'
ANNUAL BALL.
TOWN HALL.
WEDNESDAY, 20TH DECEMBER, 1899.

HOUSE VALUATIONS FOR 1900-1901.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, as required by Section 160 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that the ENTRIES as required by Clauses (a) (b) (c) and (d) of Section 156 of the aforesaid Act have been completed, as far as practicable, in the Ward Assessment Books for the several Wards of the City, for the year 1900-1901, and that the said Ward Assessment Books may be inspected at the office of the Municipal Assessor and Collector.

I also give notice under Section 162 (1) of the aforesaid Act that all complaints against the amount of any rateable value entered in the said Ward Assessment Books will be received in my office on or before the 16th January 1900.

Complaints must be made by the property owners themselves, or by a person duly deputed to act for them in the matter, under stamped Power of Attorney.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 12th December 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1866
and
In the matter of the ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before the 2nd day of January, 1900, TO SEND their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the particulars of their debts or their claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to Mr. Charles AGNEW TURNER, of Bombay, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required, by notice in writing, from the Official Liquidator, or in person, or by their Attorneys, to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at such times as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved. THURSDAY, the 11th day of January, 1900, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said Court, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.—Dated this 13th day of December 1899.

L. N. BANAJI,
Prothonotary.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.

THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest :—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
„ 5 „ „ 3 „
„ 4 „ „ 3 „

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CHARMING, ARTISTIC, useful and inexpensive CHRISTMAS and WEDDING PRESENTS, to suit every one. Inspection invited.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

PALE BLUE, Pink, White, Heliotrope Pink and Butcher Blue are the favourite colours for our well-known SOFT FRONTED SHIRTS with Stiff Cuffs. Six for Rs. 24. New Stock just in.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

XMAS PRESENTS.—A Large and Varied Collection of JEWELLERY is now ON VIEW at B. NUSSERWANJI and Co.'s NEW PREMISES, No. 34, Church Gate Street, opposite Vienna Confectionery.

AUCTION SALE of large and choice collection of JAPANESE CURIOSITIES at Church Gate Street, Fort, on 15th instant. Now on view.

NEW GOODS, per S. S. "BRITANIA," to hand TO-DAY. Choice Novelties in TOYS and USEFUL PRESENTS at CHEAPEST PRICES. Inspection Solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, a CANVASSER, for Advertisements. Apply personally at the "Akbar-i-Soudagar" Office, Borah Bazaar Street, Fort.

WANTED, a DERBY DOUBLER, new or second-hand. Apply with full particulars to "DOUBLER," care of this Paper.

WANTED, Situation by a SALESMAN of 18 years' experience in Manchester and Glasgow Piece-goods and Yarns, Address No. "41" care of "Bombay Gazette,"

WANTED, a PARSI RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, for the Parsi lying in Hospital. Apply with testimonials to Dr. TEMULJI BHICAJI NARIMAN.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an experienced and smart BOOK and CASH KEEPER, Good handwriting essential; security required Rs. 500. Salary Rs. 40. Apply with references and testimonials to "R" care of this paper.

FOR CYCLE ACCESSORIES & REPAIRS. of every kind call on W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

FLOWER BOQUETS, for presentation on WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, and other festive occasion. Also splendid Flower Baskets. Apply to HORMUSJEE ARDESHER DUBASH, Floral Artist and Decorator, Girgaum.

MATHERAN.—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY for students to recoup their exhausted energy—Students of Schools and Colleges and those that appeared in the last University Examinations, will be admitted at Reduced Rates to Lord's Hotels.—Apply to H. N. LORD, Matheran.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

RECEIVED Keyless Lever Watches by H. J. Cooper of London.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—A spacious well-furnished BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill. Apply, care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS AND MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches, in all sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical Boxes of every description thoroughly overhauled, repaired, cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in thorough repair and overhauled by experienced and trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching and carefully packed. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilicte" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

XMAS BAZAAR OPENED AT BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,

WHERE YOU WILL FIND THOUSANDS OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR

XMAS, BIRTHDAY AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON JUST UNPACKED.

VARIETIES OF PRESENTATION CASES.
NICKEL PERFUME FOUNTS.
NICKEL PUFF BOXES.
NICKEL SOAP BOXES.
RHINE VIOLET.

VIOLET DE PARME.
BABY PRESENTATION CASES.
CHOICEST PERFUMES.
CHOICEST SOAPS.
MULHEN'S LAVENDER,
THE KING OF ALL LAVENDERS.

AN INSPECTION EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

DONT MISS THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

A MOROCCO SILVER PRINTED PERMANENT CALENDAR
WILL BE GIVEN AWAY TO EVERY PURCHASER OF
1 DOZ. HUSCHKES COLOGNE WATER
Only from 15th to 31st DECEMBER, 1899.
TO BE HAD EVERY WHERE AND ALSO FROM
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.
RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
93, MEDOW STREET.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to any one who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdall C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

For fully illustrated catalogues, apply to the Sole-Agents :—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,
Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs STEPHENS and SONS' Stables.)
(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tentsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£300,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND............	£500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent,
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................................	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....................................	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 3 years at 6 per cent., 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

WINES, SPIRITS,

CLUB W

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are
230 Military Messes and 69 Cl
finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or
from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vöslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

TO ONE AND ALL

MAKING PURCHASES OF US
From 15th December to 5th January
WILL BE
PRESENTED
GRATIS.
A Life Size (Bust) Coloured Portrait
(28"×22") of the late
RIGHT HONOURABLE
W. E. GLADSTONE,
or a Copy (27"×21") of the PICTURE
"AT THE FOUNTAIN"
from the Famous Painting by the late
LORD LEIGHTON, P. R. A.
TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

THE GENERAL AGENCY,
ESPLANADE ROAD, CHURCH GATE STREET
FORT, BOMBAY.

BEST ITALIAN
VERMOUTH BRANCA
AND
BITTERS BRANCA.
FERNET-BRANCA OF FRATELLI BRANCA MILAN.
PURVEYORS TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.
The Only Ones Who Possess True and Genuine Process
THE GREATEST HONOURS
AT THE CHIEF EXHIBITIONS.
Exact the Signature crosswise on the Label. } "FRATELLI BRANCA & Co."
Beware of the innumerable counterfeits.
APPLY TO AGENTS :
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

TO BE LET
A SPACIOUS WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOW
AT MALABAR HILL.
Apply, care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

Bros., & Co.,
LIMITED.
ECTRICAL
AND
TELEGRAPH ENGINEERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF
India-Rubber, Gutta-Percha, and Lead-Covered Cables and Wires for Telegraph, Telephone, and Electric Light Work, Dynamos, Alternators, Reversible Motors.

CONTRACTORS FOR
Submarine Cables and Land Lines, Electric Railways and Tramways, Central Stations and Transmission of Power by Electricity.

SOLE AGENTS:
TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
8, Elphinstone Circle,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BRIDGE
CONVENTIONS,
THE LATEST BOOK ON THE GAME OF BRIDGE.
PRICE Rs. 4.
PUBLISHERS:—PIONEER PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS' RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS, at A FARE AND A HALF, will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway from THURSDAY, the 14th, to SUNDAY, the 31st of December 1899, (both days inclusive), available for the RETURN JOURNEY up to the midnight of the 14th of January 1900.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Class Tickets will be issued between any two Stations or Junctions at a single fare for the double journey during the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. These Tickets must be purchased and the outward journey BEGUN on any day between the 14th of December, 1899, and the end of the month and the RETURN journey must be COMPLETED before the 14th of January 1900.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 9th December 1899.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 9TH DEC., 1899.

SUBSCRIPTION for the FULL SEASON of EXTRA MEETINGS is as follows:—

Season Ticket, admitting to Grand Stand and Enclosure	Rs. 25
Season Ticket for Private Paddock	„ 10

Above includes transferable tickets admitting 2 ladies free.

The charge for Day Tickets will be:—

Grand Stand and Enclosure	Rs. 5
Private Paddock	„ 1

Including free admittance 1 Lady.

Application for Tickets should be made to

THE SECRETARY,
W. I. T. C., Byculla Club.

Bombay, 5th December, 1899.

NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF SECUNDERABAD.

SUIT No. 85-4285, 98, of BOMBAY SMALL CAUSE COURT.

NOOR MAHOMED CASSUM .... Plaintiff.
ALLARAKHA KAMMOO .... Defendant.

WHEREAS the Judgment Debtor ALLARAKHA KAMMOO has applied to be declared Insolvent under Section 344 C. P. C.

This is to give notice to all his creditors to appear before the Court on the 23rd day of December, 1899, either in person or by a pleader of this Court or Agent duly authorized and instructed to show cause, if any, why his application should not be granted.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court, this 5th day of December, 1899.

MANECKSHAH RATTANJEE DUSTOOR,
District Judge.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

GREY NATIVE WRAPS OR COTTON BLANKETS.

PRICES—Grey, Re. 1-12 each, reduced to Re. 1-8 each. Navy, Red or Green, Rs. 2 each, reduced to Re. 1-12 each.

Grey, size 16 feet by 4 feet: colored few inches, shorter in length and breadth. (Weight about 5 1-4 lbs.)

Special discount on large orders.

Thousands sold to famine relief works.

NEW CAVALRY JHARAN OR DUSTER.

The above are strongly woven and made specially for stable use and heavy home work.

Size 24 inches by 24 inches.
Re. 1-2 per dozen.
Superior quality, with fancy red border.
Size 28 inches by 28 inches.
Re. 1-12 per dozen.

DURRIES.

MADE TO ALMOST ANY PATTERN.

Before ordering elsewhere please send to us for samples. Special discount on orders for Hotels, Clubs, Hospitals.

Regulation Durries.
A Speciality.

Size 6'×3'. Weight 3 & 3 1-2 lbs. each. Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-2 each.

VICTORIA MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
CAWNPORE.

GLIMPSES
OF THE
EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT!!!

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 6 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO.,
145-1, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	18 p. c. 1 bon.	1,252½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	19,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	6 p.c.	90
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£67 1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half	yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	—	225
Anglo-Indian	1,345	—	0	Nil	22
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	425
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	300
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,680
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	430
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	540
Coimbatore S. and W.	5,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	525
Colaba Land & Mills	4,800	700	...	Rs. 10	390
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460xd
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	600
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	290
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	300
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	265
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	500
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,285
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	160
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	410
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	450
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	125
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	375
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	480
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,600
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,720
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	40
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,320
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	120
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	20
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	575
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	540
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	485
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,650
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	240
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	115
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdR22½	515
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	280
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	1900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,600	1,000	s1	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	595
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500		4 pr. ct.	467½

MISCELLANEOUS.

			Half	yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs5	175
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	144
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	375	6,700
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	93½	1,700
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	74
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	750
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvdRs10	155
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	56
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	362
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	153xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	130
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	25
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	25	502½
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	0	1035
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs 8	151xd
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	1¼	27½

THE Rome correspondent of the "Morning Post" states that in a small chamber near the south-west angle of the House of the Vestals, in the Forum, 370 gold coins in good condition have been discovered. The coins bear on one side the head of Anthemius, Emperor of Byzantium, and on the other the inscription "Salus Reipublicæ." The discovery was made within ten yards of the spot where the famous hoard of Anglo-Saxon coins was discovered in 1883. Anthemius was killed in 472 A.D. by Ricimer, his son-in-law, the assassination being followed by the sack of Rome.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 25m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water, 8-43m., 10-0a. Low water, 3-9m., 2-56a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Sale of Work at St. George's Hospital for the Benefit of All Saints' Sisters, 4 to 7 p.m.
Polo on the Maidan, 5 p.m.
Second Bombay Temperance Conference, Wilson College, 5-30 p.m.
Professor Ladd's Ninth Lecture, University Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Signor Scrinzi's Concert in aid of St. Joseph's Foundling Home, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be polo this afternoon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Lalpoora entered the dock on Tuesday and the steamer Clan Macdonald yesterday, and the steamer Orissa left it on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Colaba entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Marquis Bacquehem left it on Tuesday.

FAIR.—The annual Shunkersett's Fair at Tardeo commences on Saturday evening next, and will continue for three successive days.

REPORTED THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Major Mills, of the Parel Veterinary College, has reported to the police that some time during Monday night, a bicycle, of the value of Rs. 350, was stolen from his compound.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Graduates' Association, a meeting, composed mostly of students, was held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, last night, when Professor Ladd delivered a lecture on American Universities. The lecture proved most interesting in the details it gave of the peculiar system on which American Universities are worked, and was listened to with great attention. Before the close of the proceedings a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the learned lecturer, for his interesting discourse.

PROFESSOR LADD IN BOMBAY.—Professor Ladd will deliver his ninth lecture in the Convocation Hall this afternoon at 5-30. The subject of the lecture will be "Psychological Monism and Dualism," and the following is a synopsis:—Division of Theories respecting the Relations of Body and Mind—Various Monistic Theories—The View of Materialism—Scientific and Philosophical Objections—The Theory of Monistic Idealism—This Theory critically examined—The Theories of a Dualistic Character—"Psychophysical Parallelism"—The View of Hoffding criticized—Objections based on Facts, to Theories of Parallelism—Difficulty of giving a clear and consistent Meaning to these Terms—The Theory of "Common-sense" Dualism—Arguments to be urged in its Favour—It is a scientific Postulate and not a final Philosophy of the Nature of man's mental Life.

SALE OF WORK AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—For the benefit of the All Saints' community in Bombay a sale of work was started at the St. George's Hospital last evening, and will be concluded to-night. The western verandah of the hospital, in which the bazaar was held, had been tastefully decorated and rendered bright and attractive by a profusion of flags and flower-pots, which were artistically arranged. The assistance of many willing workers who gave their services in aid of the object in view, is sure to make the undertaking a successful one. The stalls were most attractively arranged with various kinds of fancy articles sent out by sisters from Home. During the evening the Governor's Band played selections of music. The eight stalls were in charge of the following ladies:—1. Lady Sandhurst and friends from Government House; 2. Lady Jenkins and Mrs. Sanders-Slater; 3. Lady Ollivant and Mrs. Crowe; 4. Mrs. Ventris and Mrs. Hatch; 5. Mrs. Bowen and Mrs. Barham; 6. Mrs. McArthur and Mrs. Chandier; 7. Mrs. Candy and Miss Candy; and 8. Mrs. Hojel and the two Misses Davey.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

DACOITY WITH MURDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. IMAM VALAD JANGALI AND SIX OTHERS.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, in October last, convicted them of the offence of dacoity with murder, and sentenced them each to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

The Sessions Judge, in his charge to the jury, said that, as to the theft, it seemed reasonably well proved and the fact that the woman was killed was conclusive that some violence was used: therefore there were good materials on which to found an opinion that there was robbery. There were two watchmen who said that they had seen the accused going and coming. Practically the case hinged entirely on the confessional statements of the accused, supported by the discovery of some stolen property in the possession of two of them. The prosecution relied strongly on the fact that the patel immediately arrested the accused. The offence was committed on the night of the 9th October last. The prisoners were arrested on the 10th, sent off to the magistrate on the 11th, and on the 12th and 13th they made their confessional statements. Agreeing with the verdict of a majority of the jury, the Sessions Judge convicted the seven appellants and sentenced them each to rigorous imprisonment for five years. Four others were acquitted and discharged.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeals summarily.

THE HIGH COURT AND THE CONSUL AT MUSCAT.

IMPERATRIX VS. RATANSEY PURSHOTUM.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision passed by Major C. G. F. Fagan, Political Agent and Consul at Muscat, before whom the accused was charged with intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to do so, and was sentenced to seven days' simple imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 200, or in default further simple imprisonment for fourteen days. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, with Mr. Bakhle, appeared for the accused; and the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

After hearing the arguments of counsel, Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving their lordships' decision on the application, said: We are clearly of opinion that we have no criminal revisional jurisdiction over the proceedings of her Majesty's Consul within the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat. The order of her Majesty in Council, dated 4th November, 1867, gives this Court no appellate jurisdiction over his Court, and therefore Section 15 of the Act establishing High Courts have no jurisdiction. We must dismiss the application.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	0	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	8	1	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	15	1	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	6	2	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	3	43
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	17	29
Total	47	24	167
Total plague deaths to date	61,006	53,436	
Same date last year	45	13	95

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

LIST of sailing races to be held in the afternoon on Saturday next, the 16th inst.

Handicap race for ship's boats with service rig, to start at 3 o'clock. Course No. 1.

Race open to boats of the Tomtit class to start at 3-15. Course No. 1 reversed.

Handicap race for yachts on the Club list to start at 3-30. Course No. 1.

Entries for all the above races will close at noon on Friday, as usual.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

LUCKNOW, DEC. 11.

LEAVING Agra early this morning, His Excellency the Viceroy, with Lady Curzon and the Staff, arrived at Cawnpore at 11-30 a.m., and was met by Mr. Alexander, Commissioner, Colonel Richardson, Commanding, and Mr. Petre, Collector. His Excellency received a Municipal address on the platform, which was read by Lala Kanhyah Lal, Vice-Chairman. The address after a hearty welcome to the Viceroy, expressed the sincere pleasure that this opportunity of paying their respects of the representative of the Queen had been afforded to the Municipality of Cawnpore, and undertaking that time was limited they would refrain from entering upon public affairs. A hope was expressed that at no distant date the Viceroy would pay a more prolonged visit to the great commercial centre of Upper India, and well aware that the Viceroy is well acquainted with the general circumstances of Cawnpore and its industries the Municipality felt assured that the city enjoyed a full share of his interest and attention. The address again assured Their Excellencies of the great pleasure it was to welcome them, and hoped that a brief view of the city's industries might be sufficiently attractive to stimulate a desire to see more in the near future.

In reply the Viceroy said:

"Mr. Chairman and Members of the Municipal Board of Cawnpore.—As you have remarked in your brief but courteous address, my visit to Cawnpore upon the present occasion is too short to admit of more than an interchange between us of friendly greetings, although from the records at my disposal I cannot ascertain that even so much as this has passed between my predecessors for many years and yourselves. Perhaps it may be that Cawnpore has attracted the itinerant steps of Viceroys less than other, but no more deserving spots. Perhaps their visits have been associated with the inspection of the historic sites which render the name of this city one of painful but honourable memory to Englishmen, rather than of the industrial or commercial undertakings which are now giving to it a novel, if less sentimental, fame. Perhaps it is that the development of Cawnpore into a great centre of manufacture and trade has been so rapid as almost to have eluded the attention of your rulers. It is in the main the latter phenomenon, viz., the existence and growth of great manufacturing industries in this place, that has tempted me to halt for a few hours here this morning. The time will no doubt be quite inadequate for at all a thorough examination of the many factories, workshops, and mills that have converted Cawnpore in recent years into what may almost be described as the Manchester of Northern India in which there has been sunk, as I am informed a capital of not less than 1 1-2 crores of rupees, and which provides employment for an artisan population, including families and dependents, of something like 90,000 persons. I only have leisure to-day to visit the Government Harness and Saddle Factory and Messrs. Cooper Allen and Company's Army Boot and Equipment Factory. These two enterprises alone employ between 5,000 and 6,000 hands, and their interest to any Viceroy must be great, both because of the striking evidence that they afford of the success of a policy dear at any rate to me, viz., the encouragement of manufactures and industry in this country, whose population possesses so many aptitudes for operative toil, and because of the financial saving to the Government that their institution has caused. I have little doubt that I shall be greatly interested in all that I see, and that Cawnpore will in future be invested in my mind with a very tangible and stimulating recollection. Allow me to thank you, gentlemen, for your address."

After the members of the Municipality had been introduced, the Viceroy drove with Lady Curzon and Mr. Alexander, escorted by the Cawnpore Light Horse, to the Memorial Well. Subsequently His Excellency visited the Harness Factory, where he was met by Major Walker, R. A., who shewed the Viceroy round the factory. Lord Curzon was much impressed with all he saw. The party then visited Messrs. Cooper and Allen's factory, where there was a guard from the Cawnpore Volunteers, most of whom are workers in the factory. The Viceroy inspected the guard under the Hon'ble Mr. Cooper, who is Colonel of the Volunteers. His Excellency then inspected the factory, wellknown for its boots; 1,000 boots are turned out daily. A proof of the rapidity with which the work is done was afforded to the Viceroy, who on arrival was shown the uppers for a pair of boots which he marked, and in less than twenty minutes the boots were produced in a finished state. The Viceroy was much interested in these works, which form part of the defence scheme of Cawnpore. The Viceroy drove to the station, and was joined by Lady Curzon, who with Mrs. Alexander and Colonel Fenn had visited the Dufferin Hospital and the Memorial Church.

ARRIVAL AT LUCKNOW.

The Viceroy and party arrived at Lucknow and were met by Sir Antony and Lady MacDonnell (who has fortunately recovered from her recent illness), General Jennings, and all the civil and military officials. Miss Hopkins, the small daughter of the Collector, presented Lady Curzon with a bouquet, and after the civil and native officials have been presented, General Jennings introduced the military officials, and accompanied the Viceroy, who inspected the guard-of-honour from the Cameronians. Several Rajas and native nobles were present, including the Maharaja of Kapurthala, Hurnam Singh, Ahluwalia, and the Talukdars of Oudh. Several ladies with the smartest of dresses graced the proceedings, and the station was magnificently decorated. The Viceroy with Sir A. MacDonnell, Major Pennell, and Captain Wigram, escorted by the Governor-General's Bodyguard, and the 3rd Hussars, under Major Goring, drove to Government House in carriages splendidly horsed by B. Battery. The streets were lined with people who accorded the Viceroy an enthusiastic welcome. The crowd seemed an especially well-dressed one. The streets were splendidly decorated with flags, arches, &c. The usual salute was fired by B. Battery, drawn up in a field near the Station, and very smartly turned out. The Viceroy arrived at Government Houses, inspected the guard from the East Surrey Regiment and from the Oudh Volunteers, and the escort of the 3rd Hussars. His Excellency is the guest of the Lieutenant Governor, the Staff living in tents round Government House.—*Pioneer.*

THE MADRAS RACE CLUB.

THOSE who are interested in racing in Madras will be glad to hear that the Madras Race Club is at last an established institution, and bids fair to flourish and restore the good name of the Presidency town as a racing centre. The Race Club was established, or at least inaugurated, more than four years ago; but for certain reasons, the Committee elected at that time could not see its way to take over the management until last month, when at a meeting convened by the Sheriff, the public made over the interests of racing in Madras to the Club to be managed for them. The race funds, on the transfer of management, showed a deficit of some Rs. 1,000, of which the Race Club Committee has assumed the liability with a full confidence that so thoroughly English a sport will not be allowed to die out of Madras for want of funds to that small extent. The Committee, as originally elected, with any vacancies that have occurred filled in from time to time, has undertaken the management until the close of the current racing year, viz., the 31st March next, when a fresh committee will be elected. From its number it has elected the following gentlemen to serve as stewards for the ensuing few months:—Mr. Tremenheere, I. C. S., Major Currie, Mr. H. A. Martyn, Lieutenant-Colonel Temple, R.A., The Kumara Rajah of Pittapore, Veterinary-Captain Hazelton and Captain G. H. Arbuthnot (Honorary Secretary).

These gentlemen have been empowered to frame and issue a prospectus for a race meeting to be held—probably in the last week in February—on the Island. In the matter of a course, the stewards have no choice but to fix on the Island, as the Guindy course is utterly unfit to race on this year. This selection will entail an arrangement being made with the Gymkhana Committee as to the terms on which the Stands and paddocks shall be made use of, and a sub-committee, composed of Messrs. Tremenheere and Martyn, with the Honorary Secretary, has been appointed to this end. It is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty, as it is hoped, and seems certain, that a very large proportion of the members of the Gymkhana will become members of the Race Club. It may be well here to remind those who have not already applied for election that membership is effected by ballot by the Committee, on application to the Honorary Secretary. On election, a member pays an entrance donation of Rs. 25, and an annual subscription, when resident in Madras, of Rs. 25. The latter entitles a member, with the ladies of his family, to free entrance at all three meetings proposed to be held during the year. As it will be only possible to hold one such meeting during this current season, the subscription has been reduced to Rs. 10. In regard to the entrance donation, a proposal will be made to increase it to Rs. 50 for those joining the Club after the 31st March next. His Excellency the Governor has accepted the invitation of the Committee to become a patron of the Club, and has promised a generous contribution to its funds. Material support has also been promised by several firms in Madras. It is further hoped that many of the leading Indian noblemen and gentlemen in the Presidency, as well as of Madras, may see fit to endow a trust which is held by the Madras Race Club for the public.—*Madras Mail.*

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE ELLEN ATKINS.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Smetham Blandi and Noble, for E. C. O'Brien, an opposing creditor, applied for the examination of Ismail Khadabhoy, and Mr. Edwards, the superintendent of stamps, in regard to a document registered by the first-named witness and the insolvent. Counsel also applied that the examination of E. P. Donoghue and W. Glen should be allowed to stand over till after vacation. His lordship granted the application, fixing the examination of the four witnesses for the 17th January.

RE NAROTUM HANSRAJ.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, was granted a week's interim order.

RE USUF ALI SHUMSOODIN.

Mr. Jinnah applied for and was granted an interim order for the insolvent.

RE ABDOOL LATIFF HAJI ABDOOL KARRIM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a rule nisi for permission to withdraw his client's petition, as the latter had settled with his creditors. The application was granted.

RE NUSSERWANJI PALLONJI PATEL.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, was granted leave to serve notices.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH OF DECEMBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·175	Calm	0	76·1	42·7	66	...	0·00	—0·12
Sirsa	30·151	NW	1	73·7	42·6	57	...	0·00	—0·08
Delhi	30·142	NW	1	73·7	49·1	38	...	0·00	—0·16
Agra	30·167	SW	2	75·0	47·9	64	..	0·00	—0 08
Cawnpore	30·133	Calm	0	75·2	45·0	58	...	0·00	..
Allahabad	30·132	Calm	2	75·2	43·9	73	...	0·00	—0·31
Jhansi	30·171	Calm	0	78·1	53·7	39	...	0·00	—0·18
Jacobabad	30·167	N	3	81·9	45·0	39	...	0·00	—0·19
Karachi	30·081	ENE	10	84·9	63·2	41	...	0·18	+0·07
Jeypore	30·211	Calm	2	76·7		51	..	0·01	—0·24
Ajmere	30·217	Calm	2	74·9	52·8	51	...	0·00	—0·26
Deesa	30·078	ESE	22	78·6	62·0	66	0·07	0·07	—0·09
Ahmedabad	30·078	NE	6	88·2	65·6	47	...	0·00	...
Bhuj	30·080	E	19	86·3	62 0	72	...	...	...
Jamnagar	30 055	ENE	10	84·5	59·8	59	...	0·01	...
Rajkot	30·052	SE	11	87·9	63·9	78	...	0·00	—0·37
Bhownagar Para	30·031	NE	6	87·0	65·8	?	0·01	0·01	..
Veraval	30·021	NE	6	81·0	68·3	77	...	0·00	...
Neemuch	30·205	NE	9	81·0	58·1	83	...	0·00	—0·24
Indore	30·149	Calm	4	79·3	52·6	52	...	0·00	—0·30
Saugor	30·160	E	5	77·2	52·1	28	...	0·00	—0·63
Jubulpore	30·160	SSE	1	78·4	46·1	57	...	0·00	—0·56
Hoshangabad	30·157	NE	1	82·7	56·3	60	...	0·00	—0·73
Khandwa	30·125	N	6	85·2	54·6	36	...	0 00	—0·62
Raipur	30·133	E	1	78·2	52·8	40	...	0·00	—0·62
Nagpur	29·130	Calm	5	84·3	55·7	55	...	0·00	—1·08
Amraoti	30·121	SE	6	85·6	60·8	22	...	0·00	—0·82
Akola	30·126	ESE	7	89·0	55·5	33	...	0·00	—0·94
Surat	30·014	E	4	90·1	66·5	43	...	0·00	—0·17
Malegaon	30·083	ENE	6	87·9	61·9	29	...	0 01	—0·65
Bombay	30·012	NNE	8	83·8	72·5	78	...	0·00	—0·66
Poona	30·070	NNE	8	88·5	57·9	63	...	0·01	—1·40
Ahmednagar	30·079	Calm	3	84·3	58·5	54	...	0·00	...
Aurangabad	...	E	9	83·3	60·2	30	...	0·00	...
Sholapur	30·056	SE	11	85 7	61·1	44	...	0·00	—1·44
Ratnagiri	29·993	Calm	4	85·4	68·9	70	...	0·00	—0·50
Belgaum	30·005	ESE	13	81 3	61·9	57	...	0·00	—2·13
Goa	30·001	SE	8	86·5	65·8	74	...	0·00	...
Karwar	29·991	NE	4	87·8	61·1	79	...	0·08	—2·56
Mangalore	29·961	ESE	3	91·3	69·9	63	...	0·03	—3·26
Calicut	29·946	E	6	87·2	70·0	72	...	0·11	—5 41
Cochin	29·938	N	...	88·5	72·7	67	...	1·90	—5 96
Bangalore	30·058	ENE	12	80·7	59·4	78	...	0·24	—3·59
Secunderabad	30·035	ESE	7	84·6	61·1	81	...	...	—1·86
Masulipatam	30·037	NNE	10	84·0	64·2	02	...	...	—7·74
Bellary	30·051	SE	5	88·2	62·7	71	...	0·15	—2·12
Cuddapah	30·032	NE	L	86·0	66 9	79	...	0·45	—1·70
Madras	30·019	NE	10	85·5	71·0	71	...	1·79	—14·38
Coimbatore	30·022	E	3	85·9	65 6	86	...	0·37	—3·67
Trichinopoly	30·002	NW	5	83·1	71·9	83	...	1·75	—1·67
Negapatam	29·978	NNW	21	79·0	?	72	1·03	11·85	—9·07
Colombo	29·934	NE	12	89 5	72 0	74	...	9·49	—6·85
Aden	29·959	E	9	85·3	70·9	73	...	0 00	—0·41

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M., Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been very irregular. They show a brisk fall at Lahore and Sirsa, a brisk rise at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Verawal, Rajkot and Neemuch, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been strong at Deesa, Bhuj and Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Mangalore and the lowest 43° at Lahore, Sirsa and Allhabad.

Humidity has increased considerably at Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Indore, Nagpur and Coimbatore and the skies are more or less cloudy in Gujarat, Rajputana, Ceylon and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Negapatam (1'03) and a few drops at Deesa and Bhavnagar Para.

The small disturbance noticed in yesterday's report continues to move in a west-north-westerly direction and the weather to the west-north-westward of Veraval out at sea is slightly unsettled. The weather is only slightly favourable for light local rain in Gujarat.

The following was wired yesterday to Ports Karachi to Bombay by the Simla office:—"Weather apparently more settled this morning, no indications of any storm."

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 13.

Wednesday's observations show that the pressure has risen slightly to briskly in Sind and Gujarat and has been steady or has fallen elsewhere. The fall has been brisk along the hills in Northern India and Upper Burma. Gradients have decreased slightly over the Bay, and winds have commenced to fall off in strength. A feeble disturbance in Gujarat yesterday has given few very light showers in Rajputana. Negapatam has received one inch of rain. Trincomalee reports of a light shower. The temperature has been steady or has fallen over the whole of the country, and is in defect in Burma and North-East India. It is normal or in excess elsewhere. The excess is largest in Gujarat, the Berars, Bombay, and the Deccan, where it averages from five to six degrees.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th December, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. .... inches	29·962
Temperature of the Air .... degrees	78·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·5
Dew Point	70·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·756
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day .... degrees	83·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·1
General Directions of wind* .... SSE, E, WSW, NW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* .... miles	187

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—DECEMBER 12.

10 p.m.	77·2

WEDNESDAY.—DECEMBER 13.

6 a.m.	73·5
10 a.m.	78·2
2 p.m.	82·9
4 p.m.	82·7

THE remains of a woman were found on Nov. 23 on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, near Blackpool. The body was shockingly disfigured, and it was difficult to identify it, but it was thought to be that of Nurse Lehman, who had been staying at an address in Withnell Road, South Shore, Blackpool. She left on Friday last, and her movements since then are not known. How she met with her death is a mystery.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Hambleton, 1,952 tons, Captain J Galley, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Uganda, 3,450 tons, Captain J Black, cleared to-day, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE P and O Co's s s Tientsen, 2,555 tons, Captain J F Fox, cleared yesterday for Singapore, and Yokohama with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,103 tons, Captain W J Jones, arrived in Bombay to-day, from Rangoon 5th November with a cargo of rice.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nairung, 2,862 tons, Captain J B Bullock, R N R, arrived in harbour, on Tuesday evening from Calcutta 21st November, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macdonald, 3,112 tons, Captain N Harrison, arrived in harbour to-day, from Glasgow 5th November via Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,149 tons, Captain F P Howlden, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Rutherford, Mr George Taylor, Mr Leterspulo, Lieut Farewell, Mrs R C Blair, Mrs Maidlaw, Lieut G N Lobestouche, Mr Hajee Mahomed Khadus, Mr Ahmed bin Deel, Mr Ebrahim bin Maum, Mr Yacoob Mahomed and 50 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DEC. 13.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Sutlej		Weston			P & O Co
Unity	930	Hansen			Bombay Co
Booldana	2143	Creft			M M & Co
Florida	2049	Chapman			M M & Co
Bengo	462				Portuguese Gun Boat
Chusan	2532	Street			P & O Co
Terrier	1008	Kampjuard			R S & Co
Unique	1299	Bejonnes			Bombay Co
Uganda	3450	Black			M M & Co
Nowshera	1961	Stone	Zanzibar		M M & Co
Nizam	2041	Eliot	Calcutta		F Morrison & Co
Dumra	762	Russell			M M & Co
H M S Lapwing		Lambert			Royal Navy
Investigator		Heming			R I M S
Apollo	2429	Pickthorn			
H M S Raccon		Hewet			Royal Navy
P Stewart		Tindall			I G T S
Nairung	2041	Bullock			T Morrison and Co
Upada	3382	Houstoun			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
A	Lalpoora	2124	Hart	N F		M M & Co
B	Clan Macdonald	3112	Harrison	N F		F Muir & Co
K	Obra	3496	Brown	Rangoon	16-12	M M & Co
L	Indravati	513	Adum			Shprd & Co
M	Arethusa sp	1198	Wilson	Calcutta		W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownugar	12-12	Shprd & Co
Bahaduri	829	Ahamad	G Port	14-12	do
Mahanadi	547	Budrock	Karachi	16-12	do
Ponani	552	Fukeer	Bhavnager	14-12	do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
1	Bengal	2751	Barcham	China	29-12	P & O Co
2	Britannia	1970	Turner	L'pool	15-12	W & A G & Co
5	Tientsin	2555	Fox	China	14-12	P & O Co
6	Oriental	3085	Jephson	Aden	6-1-1900	P & O Co
7	Shannon	2380	Wibner	Aden	22-12	P & O Co
9	Nerite	3155	David	Genoa	16-12	W & A G & Co
10	Haddon Hall	2677	Hood	Karachi	16-12	K N & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	16-12	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
Pemba	963	Martyer	N F		M Mackenzie & Co
Colaba	1108	Jones	N F		do

DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
Muttra	4644				M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Nairung s	Bullock	Calcutta, Nov 21
13	Colaba s	Jones	Rangoon, Nov 5
	Clan Macdonald s	Harrison	Glasgow, Nov 5
	Mohammadi s	Griffin	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Terrier s	Kamfjard	Tuticorin
	Uganda s	Black	Calcutta
	Salazie s	Allegre	China, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Tientsin, Fox, for Singapore and Yokohama.
„ Patna, Howlden, for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ Hambleton, Galley, for Calcutta.

The steamer Nairung entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—14 bales wool, Jiwa Vallej; 2,015 cwts myrabollams, Argoon Khimjee: 10 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 28 bales wool, H A Mahomed

Haddon Hall s—60 bales wool, Heerjee Hunsraj; 787 cwts bonemeal, 339 cwts crushed bones, William Watson and Co; 250 bales cotton fly, R Cursandas and Co; 68 bales wool, C Nanjee; 87 cwts turmeric, R Dossa and Co; 2,320 cwts bonemeal, Croft, Mody and Co; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, A Goolamhoosein.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—112 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 8 cases Indian condiments, Ardashir and Byramjee; 1 bale hides, H Mamed Aba; 35 bales skins, Ewart, Latham and Co; 3 bales woollen carpets, S J Tellery and Co; 15 bales skins and hides, H O Hajee Hassum; 12 bales skins and hides, Bundally Esmall; 2000 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 2 cases tortoiseshell, Mohdina Lalljee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Haddon Hall s—55 bales hemp, Sarvai and Chinoy; 525 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 28 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 25 bales cotton fly, Madon Bhimjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—5 3-4 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tientsin s—50 bales twist Yan Shun and Co; 12 cwt jurdaloo-seed, Chang Fat; 55 bottles quicksilver, A C Esmalljee; 17 3-4 cwt mayceteeth, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tientsin s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th December.

1. The Regiment will parade at the Matunga Railway Station at 4 p.m., on Saturday, the 16th instant, for a Field Day.

(2) Ten rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued on Parade. Pouches to be inspected on falling in.

(3) Attendance on this parade to count 3 Points towards the Commanding Officer's Prizes.

(4) Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Victoria Terminus at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay time). Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Victoria Terminus, Musjid, Mazagon, Byculla, Parel, and Dadur Stations. Members travelling from other stations by the B B and C I Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No 4778 Volunteer P Farrell to "D" Company and No 4779 Volunteer E Viney, to "G" Company.

3. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m., to-morrow (Friday), the 15th instant, at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practise.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th December.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—No 1 Co. Town Hall Compound and No. 2 Co. Nesbit Road Head-quarters, to-day at 5-45 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on (Saturday) the 16th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the Annual Gun Target practice.

Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn. No. 1 Subdivision of each Company is detailed for first relief.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 14.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For Judgment.
Testamentary Suit.

17-99—Khunderao and S—Bapoojee Morarjee and others vs Angoobai—Shamrao P.

For Judgment on a Preliminary point.

188-99—Crawford B and Co—Shapurjee Burjorjee and others vs Haji Ebrahim Haji Vydina—Ardeshir H and D.

Testamentary Suits.

11-99—Pestonjee R and K—Hemraj Ramji vs Bai Dewkavahu—Thakurdas D and C.

1-99—Mansuklal D and J—Mowji Dharamsey vs Nemchand Narronji and others—Bicknell M and M, and R P Mehta.

24-99—Little and Co—Rallatbai and others vs Valji Ratansi—In person.

25-99—B V N Kirtikar—Dharmajee Sunrayjee Nakwa vs Bhoodoobai widow—Ardeshir H and D.

26-99—K J Mantri—Bhawanishanker Wasudew Pathak vs Martand Purshotum Joshi—In person.

27-99—Muljee and R—Thakor Damjee Bhimjee and others vs Govindjee Bhowanjee—Tyabjee and Co.

29-99—Edgelow G and W—Jamnabai widow and others vs Bai Ujani widow.—In person.

30-99—Chitnis M and M—Karsondas Ghellabhai vs Dalubram Sambhumal Desai—Simeram B and N.

31-99—Nanu and H—Muljee Vussonjee vs Mootee Warjee—Wadia and G.

Long Cause.

472-98—Little and Co—Anandrao Vinayek vs Luxumee Govind—King and Cama.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue

510-99—Muljee and R—Luxmibai vs Vussonjee Madhowjee and others—Little and Co.

Long Cause.

287-98—Hiralal M and M—G H N Graham and others vs Chandanbai widow and another—Motubai and J.

Testamentary Suits.

23-99—In person—Yakobethbai widow vs Bathebabai widow—Daphtary and F.

32-99—Manshuklal D and J—Bhicajee vs Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner—Pestonjee R and K.

Edgelow, G and W In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882 and of the Ripon Printing Press Company, Limited—Pestonjee Sorabjee Kharegat Petitioner.

WORTH NOTICING
REPAIRS & ACCURATE
ADJUSTMENTS
Of Theodolites, Nautical, Astronomical
and Optical Instruments.
ELECTRO-PLATING
In all its branches has been recognised to be our specialities, and no other firm on this side is up to date able to challenge our firm in the above branches.

C. JOST & Co.,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS AND
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

ANOTHER GOOD OFFER.
Rs. 50 FOR Rs. 25.
A
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
SILVER GILT WATCHES.

WE have an Excellent Collection of key wind Silver Gilt WATCHES, the lever movements of which are really FIRST CLASS, and in the ordinary way, quality for quality should sell for Rs. 50 each; but as preference is now given to Stem-wind Watches, we offer these excellent time-keepers to those who do not consider a key-wind watch inconvenient at the bargain and Clearance Price of

Rs. 25.

Complete in case with spare glass, main spring and a guarantee for 2 years.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office,

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA
AND Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL
BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)
TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL
AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds.

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application

OFFICES:
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., (Auctioneers.)

CHUBB'S
PATENT LOCK
AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

Todmorden, NOVEMBER 10th, 1899.

Messrs. CHUBB & SONS, Ltd.,

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to advise you that yesterday we sent you the TOOLS &c., used in the recent ATTEMPT TO BREAK into the office of our Ridge-foot Mill. We have also sent you portions of the wood door and casing, and from the marks &c., thereon, you will see that the lock which you supplied to us some time ago as one of a series, had SUCCESSFULLY RESISTED the efforts to force it even with such a powerful bar as the one sent.

Yours truly,
ABM. ORMEROD & BROTHERS,
Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Rs. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 13.

THERE was an extra allotment of Indian Council Bills made in London yesterday of Rs. 20,000 on Madras, at 1s. 4 3-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days sight remained at 1s. 3 7-8d.

Consols advanced 3-16 per cent. yesterday, to 102 1-8. French Rentes were unchanged at 100 1-2; but Paris Exchange on London declined 1 centime, to 25-31 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan continued at 110, and Rupee Securities at £64 1-16. Bar Silvar was unchanged at 27 3-8d.; and the metal was unaltered in value in New York also, at 59 1-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-8 cent. higher, at 4·86 7-8 dollars.

The total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,410,000 quarters, compared with 1,440,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

Gujerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 40 1-2s. per 416 lbs., December January shipment, to Havre, business done via the Canal, market firmer; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 38 1-2s, December January shipment, to Dunkirk, buyers via the Canal, tone of the market firmer.

Spot prices were stationary all round in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday, and American Arrivals were without change. The day's sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 19,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats and Arrivals quiet. The Manchester Market was firm.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York at 7 11-16 cents per lb.; March and June Futures advanced 3 points each, to 7·48 and 7·52 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 52,000 bales.

Locally, there continues to be a steady feeling in the Cotton market, with a small business passing. To-day's purchases amounted to 1,300 bales, wholly on account of the Mills. Prices for forward delivery are quoted at Rs. 212 per candy, for "Good" Broach, for March; Rs. 178 1-2 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January; Rs, 195 for "Good" Bhownugger, for May.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Prices are uncharged for the former, and 1 an higher for the latter.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	7,288	bales.
Wheat	13,536	cwts.
Linseed	1,226	"
Rapeseed	767	"
Gingellyseed	32,162	"
Rice	71,523	"

EXCHANGE has to-day been steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 3-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was but little business reported either way, and rates closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' Sight	1s. 4 13-32d.	"
Francs	1·72 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is quiet with 96 3-4 quoted for Cash and the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 90 for Threes.

SHARES.—China Mills are Rs. 10 lower, Framjee Petit Rs. 20; Ripon are Rs. 15 higher; Presidency Rs. 5, and Jiwraj Baloo Rs. 50; Tapti Valley Railway are Rs. 2 1-2 higher. Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 2 1-2, to Re. 1,252 1-2 per share.

A private telegram gives opening quotations in London as follows :—Consols, 101 13-16. Government Paper 3 1-2 at 64 1-8.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	102 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	64 1-16
Bar Silver	27 3-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 13th instant, via Mombassa.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore, on the 13th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Restrictions :—

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Post Master General, London, announces that British Government have decided at Aden and at the Cape of Good Hope the transmission of all telegrams in Code or Cipher whether of foreign governments or private persons to or from Zanzibar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar and every place in German East Africa, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Rhodesia, British Central Africa, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Cape Colony and Natal.

Telegrams in plain language are subject to censorship and can only be accepted at the risk of the sender.

Censorship has been established at Panja and Buenaventura in United States of Columbia.

Telegrams for Bagota, Cucuta, Cartagena, Baranquilla, and Bucaramanga in Columbia (South America) cannot be accepted at Senders risk.

Restrictions on private telegraphic correspondence to and from Azores removed, but still apply to telegrams to Madeira.

State of communication :—

Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted,

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted.

Communication between Natal on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication with Mafeking (Bechuanaland) and beyond interrupted.

This cuts off telegraph communication with British Bechuanaland, Southern Rhodesia, Nyassaland and Portuguese Zambesia.

There is no land line communication from Mozambique to Beira.

There is a land line between Beira and Quilimane.

Mail for Beira closes at Mozambique 8p.m. on December 16.

Tehran route right,

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th December, 1899.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	12	2	30 p.m.	24	26
Teheran	..	—	.....	—	...
Suez	13	2	40 p.m.	—	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 13th December, 1899.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	42	...	1
" Karachi	—	39	...	2
" Madras	...	40	...	1

The trustees concurred in this opinion.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 25th November 1899, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,100	17,800	50	20,950
Or per mile of Railway	22	126	..	148
For previous 20 weeks of half-year.	68,273	2,81,336	2,665	352,274
Total for 21 weeks	71,373	2,99,136	2,715	378,224
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,579	12,619	—7	27,191
Per mile of Ry. do.	33	100	..	198
Total to corresponding date do.	74,142	3,21,3[illegible]	2,917	398,373

Decrease for the week..............Rs. 6,261
Do to date..............Rs. 20,149

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BASON—December 3, at Gorakhpur, the wife of W G Bason, of a daughter.

HODSON—December 11, at Allahabad, the wife of R T Hodson, of a daughter.

ROSE—December 7, at Ferozepur, the wife of H A Rose, C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FORRESTER—STEVENS—December 9, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev A G Luckman, M A, Edward Ellis Forrester, I C S, son of W Forrester, Esq, of Malmesbury, Wiltshire, to Dorothy, second surviving daughter of Mr Justice Stevens of Calcutta.

TYRRELL—WYLIE—December 7, at St Mary's Church, Quetta, Lieutenant John Frederick Tyrrell, Royal Artillery, second son of Lieutenant-General F H Tyrrell, to Annie Macleod, elder daughter of Major-General Henry Wylie, C S I, Resident in Nepal, and Officiating Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Beluchistan.

DEATH.

SCOTT—December 8, at Hyderabad Sindh, Sergeant Edmund James Alfred Scott, 5th Dragoon Guards (Apprentice Overseer Railways), youngest son of the late Captain Thomas Scott, Bengal Ordnance Department, aged 25 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1899.

AT Ladysmith Sir George White has again given evidence of his vigilance in searching out the weak points of his environing enemy. On Tuesday night 500 men of the Rifle Brigade, under Colonel Metcalfe, made a sortie, and reached the crest of the appropriately-named Surprise Hill, where he scattered the enemy and succeeded in destroying a 4·7 howitzer with gun-cotton. Returning, Colonel Metcalfe's little force was in danger of being cut off by the Boers, who intercepted them, but, by the free use of the bayonet, the British detachment succeeded in forcing its way through. The losses were relatively heavy, Lieutenant G. C. D. Fergusson and ten men being killed, and Captain G. Paley, Lieutenants S. Davenport and A. G. Bond, and forty-three men wounded. Six were reported missing, but a later telegram states that they were captured while tending the wounded. The Royal Engineers, who formed part of the little expedition, had one man killed and one wounded. The Boer losses are believed to be considerable. This represents the success recorded on Tuesday. Unfortunately on the previous day, on the western frontier Lord Methuen met with a check which cost him many men. It appears that on Sunday the General shelled the Boers in their position at Magersfontein, apparently at or near the Modder River, probably the same place where Commandant Cronje was attacked, but succeeded in holding his ground. The shelling was continued on Monday, and under cover of it the infantry advanced, hoping to drive the enemy from his entrenchments. They were, however, met by such a murderous fire, that they failed to make any impression on the Boers, and had to retire.

The number of the casualties has not yet been permitted to pass the Censor, but it is stated in general terms that the losses were heavy, especially in the Highland Brigade. This appears to have been another of the frontal attacks of which the *Times* grew weary a fortnight ago, and expressed the hope that there should be no more of them. Lord Methuen would probably plead that it would be difficult to attack the Boers otherwise than in front, when their flanks are unassailable. A French Marshal in the last century, finding himself hard-pressed by the Allies, selected a position in which his flanks were protected by the nature of the ground. The frontal attack cost the Dutch and the English so dear, though in the end successful, that the Dutch came to the conclusion that the game was not worth the candle, and resolved to terminate a war which was spelling ruin to them. The surprising thing now is that the terrific artillery fire on two consecutive days did not shake the Boers' position. When the infantry attack came their superiority of fire gave them the advantage, and inflicted, it is admitted, heavy losses on the assailants. It is evident that the Boers, who have now had two months' experience of campaigning, are becoming inured to the thunder of the guns, and are displaying many of the qualities that are only looked for in disciplined troops. As Napoleon expressed it, men age fast on the battlefield. Further details of the miscarriage at Stormberg seems to indicate, what might indeed have been inferred from the circumstances, that the defeated force retreated in considerable confusion. The artillery is stated to have fired into a detachment of the British force, mistaking it for the enemy, and wounded several men. General Gatacre, with a candour which does him honor, makes the amende to the guide whom he too hastily accused of misleading him. As we have already pointed out, the Commanding General had abundant means of informing himself of the nature of the ground he was about to attack, without having recourse to a member of the local police for information. The General pays an apparently well-deserved compliment to the Boer artillerymen, who served their guns remarkably well. There is a certain satisfaction in knowing that the British guns were also admirably handled, though one was lost in a nulla, and another in a quicksand. The Boers, as we know, claim that they captured three of the guns on that disastrous day. The War Office is hurrying out reinforcements with a vigour which would have been more usefully displayed three months ago. The Gaika takes out 1,600 men on Friday next, and the Gascon will take another 1,600 the next day, the two steamers carrying 3,200 men. Transports unfortunately have no exemption from the perils of the deep, or the more fatal perils of the shallows. The Transport Denton Grange, having on board the traction engines and steam ploughs required to expedite the delving work of the besiegers at Johannesburg and Pretoria, is aground at Las Palmas. We are informed that this steamer was also carrying out a large supply of lyddite for Sir Redvers Buller's artillery. From Rhodesia we learn that a force raised in that Chartered land is advancing south, and repairing the railway as they proceed. They found that the Boers had abandoned Gaberones, a station on the railway considerably north of Mafeking. From the latter town we learn that on the 4th inst. it was still safe, though the shelling continued with increasing effect, and the rations of the garrisons had been reduced. This seems now to be the normal condition as to provisions in each of the beleagured positions—Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking. We keep a welcome piece of good news as a *bonne bouche* for the last. General Barton's brigade, happily composed of English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh Fusiliers, supported by a Naval contingent with several guns, has occupied a strong position three miles from Colenso, the enemy offering no opposition. Sir George White, in paying a well-deserved compliment to the Natal Volunteers for their gallantry in the capture of Gun Hill, mentioned incidentally that he and the garrison hoped to see Sir Redvers Buller in a few days, winding up with this significant reference to coming events :—"I daresay we have a lot of severe fighting before us, and it is a great gratification to me to know that we have the help of such men as I see before me."

THE introduction of a Bill in the Reichstag to provide the money for doubling the German Navy is an event of very considerable international importance. It was foreshadowed in the remarkable speech of the Emperor at Kiel a few weeks since, when the launch of a war vessel gave his Majesty a theme on which he dwelt with exceptional animation and vigour. The great need of Germany in the present time, said the Kaiser, is a powerful fleet to enable her to defend her growing commerce, and extend her influence at a time when other nations are displaying great activity in every quarter of the globe. "How bitterly," said his Majesty with extraordinary warmth, "do we now feel the want of a strong Navy to make our influence felt in distant seas! How different would be our position had the prayers and beseechings for a powerful fleet I in vain addressed to the Parliament during the first eight years of my reign been listened to!" The habitual fault of the Teutons, continued his Majesty, has been their readiness to divert their energies to endless and destructive criticism, while their vital interest demanded not discussion but prompt action. That defect has cost Germany many misfortunes in the past, it threatened to be an equal hindrance to the realisation of the legitimate aspirations of the country, if German opinion did not insist that no enfeebling doubts should cease and give place to energetic action. The Emperor carefully abstained from entering into details as to what he considered the obligatory minimum required to put the fleet in a position to uphold the honor and the interests of Germany at sea. The Imperial speech made a great sensation, for every one felt that it presaged a heavy increase of taxation. Moreover, it ignored the understanding arrived at in the beginning of the year between the Government and the majority of the Reichstag that no further demands for the Navy should be made until the expiration of the sextennate fixing the limits of the Naval Budget, which has still a couple of years to run.

While this aspect of the question was put forward in the Press by the different political parties that were at one on this question, a learned Professor, who is neither a minister nor a journalist, published an essay, the object of which was to show that Germany, with a population of 52,000,000, and growing commercial and Colonial interests in distant regions, required a fleet at least double the strength of that now at the disposal of her Government. He went into statistics and showed that the requisite addition to the number of line of battleships, first and second class cruisers, torpedo destroyers and torpedo boats would entail an expenditure of only £85,000,000 sterling, extended over a period of eight years. He admitted that at the end of that period the annual expenditure on the Navy for maintenance and renewal, would somewhat exceed £10,000,000 sterling per annum. The Naval budget, at present, does not exceed £4,700,000. The Parliamentary parties opposed to any increase of the Fleet, were aghast at the magnitude of this proposal. They at first affected scepticism, and pointed out that it emanated not from any recognised official or political authority, but was the work of a Herr Professor who had evolved the whole idea from his inner consciousness. It soon came to be understood, however by the general public, that the estimate represented the inner mind of Government, and that the Emperor was resolved to exert all his authority to get it accepted by Parliament. The strong anti-British feeling prevalent in Germany—raised to white heat by the military operations now proceeding in South Africa—was skilfully turned to account. The Emperor at Kiel, when he spoke of the misery that every German experienced at the want of a powerful Navy that could uphold their interests in distant seas, played upon this chord. When swearing in the Naval recruits, just before his departure for England, his Majesty struck another chord, equally responsive. He informed the future sailors of the German Navy that God, who gave him his crown, laid on him the heavy responsibility of providing for the security of the Empire, and this imposed on them and on all his subjects the correlative duty of co-operating with him in his labours for the good of the country. This was a reminder that as his immortal grandfather, William the Great, under the guidance of Bismarck, had decreed the increase of the German Army which the Reichstag had refused to authorise, and thus prepared the means by which Prussia restored the German Empire, so he might use his prerogative to secure a great Navy adequate to the changed prospects and world-wide interests of Germany. A huge fleet, it is satisfactory to know on official authority will enable Germany to live in peace and harmony with England—on the basis of complete reciprocity.

THE congregation of the Cathedral in Calcutta have an evil habit of going out before the sermon. It is a habit of long standing and obstinate growth, against which successive preachers have fulminated in vain, perhaps for the reason that the offenders have all left when the address begins, and only those who do not require admonishing remain to receive the reprimand. Bishop Johnston once tried to stem the torrent of retreat, the Archdeacon rising in the early part of the service to remonstrate, and the Bishop himself preaching at the close. On this occasion a number of people stayed on, regardless of their dinner guests. Unfortunately the sermon was on Bishop Johnston's pet subject, and was prolonged—three quarters of an-hour, a man who was late for dinner, informed his hosts. Anyhow next Sunday worshippers went back to their old ways, and have continued in them ever since. In vain has the hymn before the sermon been cut down, and the preacher performed a record in getting into the pulpit, the last verse heralds a clatter of walking-sticks and a shunting of chairs and a good half of the congregation walk out. It is not the shabby part of the worshippers either, for the collections made from them at the door, as they escape, compare well with what is obtained later on, in more orthodox fashion from the pews. All this Bishop Welldon has noted. He has noted besides that the flight is more rapid and extensive when one preacher is in the pulpit than another. And last Sunday he took the matter in hand and determined to talk to the offenders. Accordingly in the middle of the service, where the anthem usually comes in, he was seen approaching the pulpit. And before the the congregation had realised what was coming he had begun. He had promised in his sermon the previous week to devote his next discourse to the blessedness of prayer, and about the blessedness of prayer it was. His hearers were told how they treated the services of God as if they were a concert or a lecture, and how the sermon was part of God's worship whether it was a good one or dull. The services should not be unduly prolonged, but those who came to them should stay to the close. The discourse was short and to the point, and after it was over and until the remainder of the prayers had been read, and the previously omitted portion of the service completed, not a member of the congregation stirred. To their surprise every body found that they got home, after all, in time to dress for dinner. It remains now to be seen if the hardly won precedent will be observed.

THE cultivators who hold land in the taluka Mandvi in the Surat District have petitioned for a remission of Government dues on account of the failure of their crops. The representation, which is signed by over 2,000 agriculturists, represents that not only are their lands barren, but the purchase of seed at the outset of the rains, and the payment of labour in sowing the ground, caused considerable expenditure without there being any return whatever. Such is the condition throughout Gujerat that we can well believe the taluka to be partially famine-stricken, but the statement that it is not possible to pay "Government revenue even in good times without borrowing money at a high rate of interest" is rather overdrawn. In case Government do not agree to the request of the petitioners, the latter ask that the recovery of the monies may be postponed until such time as the cultivators are in a position to pay. The lot of the land-holders in this taluka is probably no worse than that of thousands of other agriculturists in Kathiawar, Bombay, the Deccan, and other parts of Gujerat, who have likewise suffered by the failure of the rains. The position of each district will no doubt be carefully considered by the Government who will act with justice and consideration.

THE steady growth in the revenue realised under the Indian Stamp and Court Fees Acts in the Bombay Presidency has been maintained during the year 1898-99. The maximum was reached three years ago, but the net revenue of 57 lakhs compares satisfactorily with the previous one of nearly 55 lakhs. The growth of the revenue in the last year is chiefly due to the considerable increase in court fees. Litigation, principally in the Deccan, was so active as to raise the receipts in Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur and Surat by percentages varying from 35 to 58, and in spite of a decrease of nearly Rs. 1¾ lakhs in the city of Bombay, the total receipts increased by Rs. 1,04,812. India revenue stamps also show a marked advance chiefly in Bombay and Ahmedabad. Sales of stamped papers and impressed labels (general stamps) have declined very considerably, as also have bills of exchange, though there was some recovery in the last year. Share transfer stamps, after a period of activity in 1895-96 and 1896-97, have sunk almost to the level of the year 1893-94. The administration is efficiently carried on under the guidance of Mr. Maidment, and Government pay him a well-earned tribute of praise for his 22 years' hard work.

AT their meeting, yesterday, the Municipal Standing Committee considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding the draft trust deed of the Nasarwanjee Manekjee Petit Hall, as settled by the Municipal solicitors and the solicitors of Bai Avabai Framjee Petit, for favour of approval of the Committee. On the motion of Dr. Bhalchandra, it was resolved to forward the draft deed to the Corporation for their approval at to-day's meeting. The Committee resolved that the Corporation be recommended to grant a sum not exceeding Rs. 750 for illuminating the address to be presented to Sir Stafford Northcote and for a silver casket to contain it.

ON Wednesday morning General Tyler, Inspector-General of Artillery in India, arrived in Bombay from Secunderabad. A salute of eleven guns was fired from the saluting battery announcing his arrival. General Tyler inspects the Royal Artillery from Wednesday until the 19th instant, when he leaves for Jhansi.

AFTER prolonged clean bills of health on the Kolar Gold Fields there has been a fresh outbreak of plague, as many as a dozen cases occurring on the Mysore Mine and another dozen in the tank bed of the Ooregaum Mine, within the past few days. There are now 40 contacts in camp.

THE passenger train, on Tuesday morning, took from the Gold Fields thirty packages containing gold of the value of Rs. 15,15,306-0-9, consigned to the P. and O. Agent, Bombay, for shipment to London. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore visited the Kolar Gold Fields for the first time on the 10th.

GENERAL WACE, Director-General of Ordnance, has reached Calcutta. He shortly proceeds to Burma on tour.

THE withdrawal of the troops from the Khyber begins after the 15th instant, and will be completed within the following fortnight.

A CAMP will be formed upon the maidan in Calcutta early in January to admit of the troops in Garrison there, vacating their barracks and being under service conditions in the open air.

THE desirable post of Assistant Military Attache for Indian Affairs at the War Office still remains vacant, no successor having yet been nominated to Colonel Duff, who is now with Sir George White in Natal.

THE District Board of M
the initial cost of adopting
and Mural bridges on
Railway (under construction) fo
pay a lump sum annually for the
roads over the bridges.

LAST July the Government of
sanction to a survy being made for the co
of a railway from Kalikiri, a station on the
extension of the South Indian Railway,
-choti, a distance of 32 miles, on the 2' 6' gau
survey operations began last September, and the work is being pushed on very rapidly.

AT a meeting of the Nilgiri Planters' Association, on Friday, the Hon'ble Mr. H. P. Hodgson said that he had received a consignment of ladybirds through the Post office, numbering some 300 insects, of which about 12 insects and 40 larvæ had arrived in a vital condition. The fact was of importance as showing that these useful insects could be obtained through the Post without the expense and trouble of sending a person all the way to Australia to fetch them.

THE result of the heavy and late rains in Bengal this autumn, has been to make the country above Calcutta unusually unhealthy. The prevailing disease is malarial fever. The police force, the native troops and the general European and native communities are alike suffering to an extent sufficient to keep all the hospitals busy. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, however, and the causes which have produced the malaria have at the same resulted in a bumper rice harvest. If the Bengali ryot, therefore, is shivering with ague worse than in ordinary years, he may congratulate himself upon making a small fortune out of his crops. For they will fetch famine prices.

THE use of copper wires to carry through telegraphic traffic over long distances in India has had excellent results; but it unfortunately happens that copper is very dear, owing to the operations of the big "trust" in Europe and America. This has served to check progress in linking-up some of the important telegraph offices in India; but, as we noticed a few days ago, the direct wire between Calcutta and Madras has been laid, and it will be ready for use before the New Year. On the Calcutta-Bombay route the copper wire stretches to Dhond via Manmad, while Dhond is linked direct with Madras in similar manner. The sanction of Government has now been asked for two copper wires from Bombay to Poona and Dhond. When all these are put up the speed of working between the three great ports will be much increased. The line from Calcutta to Madras will be insulated by Johnson and Phillips' patent oil insulators to minimise as much as possible the effect of the saline atmosphere along the East Coast. To show how lines are affected near the sea, we may state that during the recent drought in the Bombay Presidency the insulators were so encrusted with salt deposits that they had to be scraped before complete insulation was obtained again. In ordinary seasons the monsoon rains wash them clean.

THE experiment of enlisting Waziris in the Indian Army has, the "Pioneer" hears, proved very successful. The 24th and 26th (Baluchishtan) Regiments of Bombay Infantry have each had one company of these tribesmen for some little time past, and the men have become good soldiers. They are quiet and well-behaved in the lines, and submit willingly enough to discipline, learning their drill and musketry readily enough. The Mahsud recruits now and again cannot forget their old pilfering habits when in the bazaar, but this was only to be expected, for in Waziristan the immemorial custom has been for the strong to plunder the weak. In time, no doubt, the sanctity of property will be recognised by the sepoys, especially when they understand that punishment follows quickly on any offence against the law. Then civilised surroundings in a big cantonment like Quetta will also have a wholesome effect, and the Mahsud may become as well behaved when in *mufti* as the ordinary Indian sepoy. The Waziris are men of exceptionally fine physique, inured to hardships and dangers in their native hills, and as fighting-men they should make their mark in the regiments into which they are enlisted. They are typical Pathans in many ways, and we know that the Pathan under his British officer shows fine dash and courage: the Guides, the 20th Punjab Infantry and other regiments can vouch for this.

THE increase in the number of inland telegrams this year has been very remarkable, and the rate at which the traffic is growing may well cause the Telegraph Department to look well ahead in order to be able to meet the requirements of the public. The popularity of the cheap "deferred" message is thoroughly established; and since the practice has been introduced of delivering this class of telegrams by hand instead of by post, the numbers received have gone up yearly by tens of thousands. The combined postal-telegraph offices, too, feed the main lines, and this local traffic is growing more and more important. Frequently, too, when speculation in opium, silver or some other commodity is brisk, the remunerative "urgent" traffic between great commercial centres actually blocks the lines, "ordinary" or "deferred" messages having then but little chance of getting through. It may be remembered that a few weeks ago the authorities had to notify that "deferred" messages had accumulated to such an extent in certain offices that delay was inevitable. The Department are now mainly employed not in extending their lines but in putting up additional wires along existing routes, and in arranging for more signallers and staff generally. It is only in this way that the traffic as a whole can be kept pace with, and the public may rely upon everything possible being done to minimise delays.

WE have noticed, the "Pioneer" says, from time to time the sensational reports from St. Petersburg regarding the health of the Amir of Kabul, the object of those who start these rumours being plainly to cause anxiety to the English public while the war in South Africa is in progress. If trouble were to arise in Afghanistan owing to the death of Abdur Rahman, Russia might think the present a fitting opportunity to make a move which would embarrass the British Government, and hence the stories of the Amir's "insanity" and the "anarchy" in Kabul. The Russian papers which pretend that a crises is about to arise seem to forget that there is a Britisy Agency in the Amir's capital, and that news travels in two or three days to Peshawar. At the very time that the latest rumours were circulated Abdur Rahman was quietly spending his time at his summer-residence, Bala Bagh, the Simla of Kabul. When he returned to Kabul itself on November 6th, making a public entry with the usual military display, his subjects noted that he was in excellent health; that he was, in fact, much better than for a long time past. He seems to have addressed himself to the business of the State with all his old mental vigour, and his administration show no signs of weakening. His bodily infirmities are all due to gout, but his robust constitution carries him on, and he makes a good fight against his old enemy. There may be evil days yet in store for Afghanistan, but at present the country certainly presents no sign of the anarchy which exists only in the imagination of Russian journalists.

THE text of the Anglo-German agreement with regard to the trans-Continental telegraph is now published in Berlin, but the correspondents still seem to be puzzled as to some of the clauses which do not altogether correspond to the official summary issued some weeks ago. What is certain is that Mr. Rhodes has had to pay a very stiff price for the privilege of carrying his wires across German territory. As regards the Togo "hinterland," we see that a German Lieutenant who knows the country well has been assuring the Berlin Colonial Society that the Empire has got pretty well all that was worth getting in the neutral territory now divided up between England and Germany. We are glad to find the Germans thus confirming Lord Salisbury's Guildhall statement that is one of the rare occasions in which both sides are pleased. It may be, as Lieutenant Thierry says, that Sansanne Mangu, which goes to Germany, has 60,000 or 70,000 high-class Mahommedan inhabitants, whilst England has only got a lot of "dullwitted bushmen," but it has happened before now that after a few years' experience of French and German rule the natives have "trekked" into British territory, taking their goods and their trade with them. And so long as a deficit of from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 marks figures annually in the Colonial portion of the Imperial Budget, it is clear that Germany has still something to learn in the way of Colonial management.

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL WANCHOPE KILLED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 13, 3-50 p.m.

It is officially announced that General Wanchope was killed in the action on Monday last at Modder River.

THE REVERSE AT MAGERSFONTEIN.

THE HIGHLANDERS ALL DAY UNDER FIRE.

THE LOSSES ARE GREAT.

LORD METHUEN IS ENTRENCHING HIS FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 13, 1-15 p.m.

The following information has been received here :—

General Methuen wires that the Highland Brigade attacked the enemy's position at dawn on Monday.

The attack failed, owing to the stubborn resistance and heavy fire of the Boers ; but the troops kept their position before the enemy until nightfall, our artillery maintaining a heavy fire of shells on the Boer entrenchments. The infantry then retired.

Lord Methuen is now entrenching his force. He estimates the Boers occupying the position at Magersfontein at 12,000 men.

The British losses were heavy, but the details are not yet available.

LORD METHUEN ATTACKS THE ENTRENCHED BOERS.

TWO DAYS' HEAVY FIGHTING.

INFANTRY DRIVEN BACK WITH HEAVY LOSS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 13, 10 A.M.

A despatch received here states that General Methuen shelled the Boers in their entrenched positions at Magersfontein on Sunday and Monday. On the 2nd day, the Infantry advanced to carry the entrenchments covered by a terrific artillery fire. The Infantry as they approached the entrenchments were met by such a deadly fire that they failed to dislodge the Boers and had to retire.

The British losses were heavy, the Highland Brigade especially suffering.

SORTIE FROM LADYSMITH

BIG BOER HOWITZER BLOWN UP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 13, 1-50 A.M.

General Buller reports from Frere that Sir George White telegraphed on December 11th :—

Last night five hundred men of the Rifle Brigade made a sortie, surprised and captured a hill, drove off the enemy, and blew up a big 4·7 howitzer with gun cotton. Returning, they found themselves cut off by the Boers, but forced their way through, freely using the bayonet. The Boer losses are considerable. Our loss, one officer and eleven men killed, forty-three wounded, and six missing.

MAFEKING STILL SAFE.

BESIEGED ON HALF RATIONS.

GENERAL YULE INVALIDED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 12, 8 P.M.

Mafeking was safe on the 4th instant. The Boer shelling, however, has become increasingly effective. Everybody has placed on half rations.

General Yule sailed from Durban, having been invalided home.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SEVERE FIGHTING AT MODDER RIVER.

LONDON Dec. 13.

A despatch from Lord Methuen, dated the 12th instant, states that his artillery from four in the afternoon until dusk on Sunday shelled a strong Boer position on a long high kopje.

It rained hard all Sunday night and at daybreak on Monday the Highland Brigade attacked the Boer position at the south end of the kopje and the attack failed.

The Guards were then ordered to protect the Highland right and left rear. A force of cavalry and howitzer battery attacked the enemy on the left and the Guards on the right and centre, supported by field artillery and a howitzer.

At 1-15 on Monday afternoon the Gordons were sent to support the Highland Brigade. Our troops held their own in front of the enemy's entrenchments until dusk, the position extending for six miles towards the Modder River.

Lord Methuen adds, "I am to-day holding my position and entrenching myself. I have had to face at least twelve thousand Boers."

Our loss has been great.

GENERAL WANCHOPE KILLED.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Official news published states that General Wanchope was killed in Monday's action at Modder River.

LORD METHUEN'S WOUNDED.

Two hundred and ninety-three of Lord Methuen's wounded have arrived at Orange River.

GENERAL GATACRE'S MOVEMENTS.

General Gatacre is moving from Bushmanshock to Sterkstrap.

THE ADVANCE ON LADYSMITH.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Reuter wiring fr[illegible] Frere, yesterday, says Barton's Brigade of Engl[illegible] Scottish, Irish and Welsh Fusiliers and several [illegible] Guns have occupied a strong position [illegible] from Colenso, unopposed.

NEWS FROM MAFEKING.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Official news from Mafeking, dated 4th inst., states that the shelling continues and with increased effect.

The rations for the Garrison have been reduced.

RHODESIAN FORCE MARCHING SOUTH.

A despatch from Magalapye states that a Rhodesian force is advancing south and repairing the railway, they found the Boers had evacuated Gaberones.

GENERAL GATACRE'S GUIDE.

General Gatacre exonerates his guide from the charge of misleading him.

The guide is a member of the local police force.

CABLE INTERRUPTED.

News is scanty from the seat of war as the West Coast Cable is interrupted.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.

The Government have requisitioned the steamer Gascon to take 1,600 troops to the Cape on Saturday and the Gaika to take 1,600 on Friday.

THE ACTION AT STORMBERG.

It appears from Pretoria despatches and those received from General Gatacre that the Northumberlands tried to eject the Boers from their entrenched position, while the Irish Rifles seized and held the neighbouring kopje, but the attack failed and our troops were surrounded and compelled to surrender.

General Gatacre telegraphs that the Boer guns were remarkably well served and the British guns admirably handled but one was lost in a nulla and another in a quicksand.

General Gatacre adds, "I am holding Bushmanshock."

THE MISSING NORTHUMBERLANDS.

The missing Northumberlands number 366 including Major Sturges.

ANOTHER TRANSPORT ASHORE.

The transport Denton Grange with the traction engines and steam ploughs on board is aground at Las Palmas.

SUCCESSFUL SORTIE FROM LADYSMITH.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

General White reports that on Sunday night, Colonel Metcalfe with 500 men of the Rifle Brigade, made a sortie and reached the crest of Surprise Hill without being discovered. They scattered the enemy and destroyed a big howitzer.

On returning the Boers barred their way and the British then forced a passage with the bayonet.

The Boer losses are believed to be considerable.

The British loss was Lieutenant G. C. D. Fergusson and ten men killed.

Captain G. Paley and Lieutenants S. Davenport and A. A. G. Bond and forty men wounded.

The Royal Engineers lost one killed and one wounded.

Six men of the Rifle Brigade who were tending the wounded were captured.

THE ACTION AT STORMBERG.

PRAISE FOR THE NATAL VOLUNTEERS.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires, 13th December :—

The following appears in the *Times*—Capetown, December 11th :—An account in the *Argus* of the action at Stormberg indicates considerable confusion in the retreating force. Once the Artillery fired at a portion of our own force, wounding several men.

Maritzburg, December 11th—Sir George White, in thanking the Natal Volunteers after Thursday's capture at Gun Hill, said :—"I am here not only to acknowledge the fine work you did last night and your valuable services, but also because I am longing for an opportunity to acknowledge the value of your services since the campaign commenced. It will be a great pleasure to me to report to Sir Redvers-Buller, whom we all hope to see in a few days, the good behaviour and great help we have had from the Natal Volunteers, who, I may say without being accused of using inflated or exaggerated language, are a credit, not only to their own Colony, but to the Empire. I daresay we have a lot of severe fighting before us and it is a great gratification to me to know that we have the help of such men as I see before me."

A TRIBAL FEUD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

A feud has broken out between the Kambarkhel and Zakkakhel Afridis in connection with the murder of some of the relatives of the late Subedar-Major Abdur Rahman, a Zakkakhel.

A JAPAN REPRESENTATIVE AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

Japan is to be represented at the seat of war, and the Government of India have sanctioned the passage to South Africa of Captain Hizaska, a Military Attache.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE UPPER DROSH FORT.

A grant of Rs. 1,71,000 has been sanctioned by the Government of India for the construction of the Upper Drosh Fort.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE LINES OF THE CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

A loan of half-a-lakh of rupees has been sanctioned by the Government of India for the reconstruction of the lines of the Central India Horse at Goona.

WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM FOR BANGALORE.

Estimates amounting to Rs. 30,153 has been sanctioned by the Government of India for the renewal of the water distribution system in the lines of the British troops at Bangalore, including the laying on of water-pipes to various additional buildings.

MILITARY NEWS.

Miss A. M. Puddoch is re-appointed to the Indian Nursing Service, vice Miss Hitchman, resigned.

Captain Nicholson, Yorkshire Regiment, is appointed officiating Staff Captain of the Mobilisation Army at Head-quarters.

Captains Parkin and Lieutenant Knox, 1st Northamptons, and Captain Harman, 3rd Rifle Brigade, join the Uganda Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston, R.A.M. C., has been selected for increased pay.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART'S TOUR.

It is now arranged that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief arrives at Calcutta from his Burma tour on 10th January.

RANGOON, Dec. 13.

Sir William Lockhart inspected the troops and Volunteers at Rangoon this morning. After the march-past the Commander-in-Chief presented Major Patterson, of the Rangoon Volunteer Artillery, with the Long Service Medal. The inspection was witnessed by the Lieutenant-Governor and Staff and a large number of spectators. His Excellency also inspected the British and Native Infantry hospitals.

MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

Mr. Scott presided over the annual meetsng of the Madras Chamber of Commerce which was held last evening. In the course of his speech he alluded to the currency question and the proposal to create a bank for all India on lines similar to the Bank of England. He pointed out that as people came to believe in a 1s. 4d. rupee, deposits were likely to flow into the country, and once the British investor realised that he had in India a safe field, the Exchange Banks furnished him with machinery admirably suited for supplying all his requirements. Just now there was not much inducement to bring funds into the country, for at the present moment they had the unusual spectacle of the Bank of England's rate being as high as that of the Bank of Bengal, namely, 6 per cent. Having referred to the controversy regarding the point of division of the East Coast Railway between the Bengal-Nagpur and the Madras Railways, he said they were all startled by the announcement made at the sitting of the Railway Commission here by the Bengal-Nagpur line that the Government of India had pledged itself to give that railway the working of the line as far south as Vizagapatam. This was a grave charge, amounting to an accusation of duplicity on the part of the Government of India, but he refused to harbour any suspicion against that Government, for the fact of the Commission having been sent here to enquire into the subject conclusively showed that the Government of India was still untrammelled, and that whatever decision was arrived at would be done so after a fair and impartial consideration of the evidence.

The new Chairman of the Chamber is Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot.

SAUGOR-GOONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

GOONA, Dec. 11.

The Saugor-Goona Polo Tournament commenced this afternoon at 3, and was played according to the American system. The band of the 1st Central India Horse was on the ground and discoursed sweet music. A large gathering of spectators was present. The results of the tournament is looked upon as a very open event.

The first match was between the Bhopal Lancers and the 1st Central India Horse (B Team). This was a runaway match. At the end of the first chucker the score was : Bhopal one goal, B. Team nil. At the end of the second chucker ; Bhopal were seven goals and one subsidiary to B. Team's nil. At the end of the third chucker the scores were unchanged ; and at the end of the fourth and last chucher Bhopal had scored eight goals and two subsidiaries to nil.

The second match was between the 1st Central India Horse (A Team) and the Station Team. This was a closely-contested match. At the end of the first chucker neither had scored. In the second chucker A. Team gained one goal and the Station Team nil. After the third chucker the score was one goal all ; and at the end of the fourth chucker the score was still the same. A fifth chucker was played, with the goal posts widened out, and almost at the commencement of the chucker A. Team scored a goal, and the Station Team made one splendid effort to score, but were frustrated, and time sounded, leaving the 1st Central India Horse, A. Team, victors by two goals to one.—*Pioneer.*

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Dr. N.N. Katrak presided, yesterday, at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee, and there were also present :—Mr. Cuffe, Mr Kennedy, Professor Muller, Dr. Viegas, Dr. Balchandra, Mr. Aun Ali, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, and Mr. Mulji Bhawanidas.

STORM-WATER RESERVOIR AT MAHALUXMEE.

The Committee considered the following report of their sub-committee appointed by them in September last:—"The sub-committee, appointed to consider and report (1) whether it is not necessary to clear out the deposit of silt from that part of the storm-water reservoir at Mahaluxmi which lies to the east of the bank over the main sewer ; and (2) whether the expenditure, estimated at Rs. 62,825, on removing silt from the reservoir should be defrayed from surplus cash balance, beg to invite attention to Mr. Santo Crimp's report on surface water disposal and sub-oil drainage, one of the suggestions in which is to abolish the storm-water reservoir, and to recommend that the matters under reference to them may abide the settlement of the question of the abolition of the reservoir."

On the motion of Dr. Bhalchandra it was resolved that the report be approved and adopted and forwarded to the Commissioner for guidance. The Commissioner was asked to consider the advisability of the deepening of the outlet channel at Love Grove, pending the Corporation's final order on Mr. Santo Crimp's report.

THE PROPOSED PETIT HALL.

The Committee discussed the following letter from the Commissioner, dated 1st. December :—"I have the honour to forward herewith the draft trust deed of the Nusserwenjee Manckjee Petit Hall, as settled by the Municipal solicitors and the solicitors of Bai Avabai Framji Petit, for favour of approval of the Standing Committee. The sanction of the Standing Committee will be necessary to certain alterations made in the draft deed.

Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that the draft deed be sent to the Corporation for their approval.

Dr. Viegas said that the draft trust deed as settled by the solicitors on either side should be adopted. He did not think that there should be any more difficulties raised in respect of the handsome and princely gift of five lakhs, which was so urgently needed by the city. The question was whether or not the executive would be able to complete the Hall within ths amount of the donation made by the philanthropic lady, who distinctly stated that she would give five lakhs and no more. The Executive Engineer assured them that it would be completed within the amount proposed to be paid by the donor. As the Commissioner had well said, should the estimates be increased by a few hundred rupees or some such amount, he (Dr. Vieges) did not think that either the City or the Corporation would goudge to pay it. He moved an amendment to the effect that the draft deed be adopted.

Mr. Muller seconded the amendment, stating that the estimates were not likely to go beyond the grant.

Mr. Wadia was in favour of forwarding the draft deed to the Corporation, who would have to decide if they would take the risk of paying the extra cost that might be incurred for completing the Hall. For aught he knew the feeling of the Corporation was that if the estimates were to exceed by a large amount, it were better that the whole thing should drop.

Dr. Bhalchandra enquired where was the guarantee that there would be no such excess. The Standing Committee could not go beyond the resolution of the Corporation. He thought that the matter should be brought forward as an urgent one at the Corporation meeting to be held on the following day.

Mr. Mulji also thought that the matter should be brought before the Corporation.

After some further discussion Dr. Viegas's amendment was put to the vote and lost.

Dr. Bhalchundra' smotion was carried by a majority.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO THE NEW GOVERNOR.

The Committee next considered the resolution of the Corporation for presenting an address of welcome to Sir Stafford Northcote, the Governor-elect of Bombay.

The Committee resolved that the Corporation be recommended to grant a sum not exceeding Rs. 750 for illuminating the address and for a silver casket to contain it.

COMPLAINT ABOUT WATERING IN BOMBAY.

When the Committee considered the report of the Executive Engineer on the subject of watering the roads by means of Persian wheels in certain localities.

Dr. Viegas said that the condition of roads in several parts of the town was positively dangerous both to cyclists and riders on horse-back. There were so many pits in the roads that he had seen many riders come to grief. Even the Queen's Road was very bad.

Mr. Cuffe fully agreed with what had fallen from the last speaker, and said that the way in which by drants were used for watering the roads rendered them not only slippery, but also dangerous.

Mr. Muller said that the roads, including the Queen's Road, were positively dangerous to cyclists.

The Committee after transacting other business adjourned.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

The Government have sanctioned and published revised rules to regulate the conduct and distribution of business and the practice in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, which have been made by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with the previous sanction of H. E. the Governor-in-Council, under Section 21 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Under the rules the magistrates will ordinarily sit in court for the disposal of business at 11 a.m. Complaints and cases, arising in the A, C, H, and I Divisions shall ordinarily be heard at the Esplanade Police Court, and those arising in B, D, E, F, and G, Divisions at the Mazagon Police Court. In the event of any pressure of work occurring in any court or during the casual or other absence of any magistrate, the Chief Presidency Magistrate shall arrange for the distribution of business among the magistrates. All applications for process copies, certificates or otherwise, shall ordinarily be made to the magistrates on their first taking their seats on the bench in the morning. Applications which are shown to involve urgency may be made at any time during the sitting of the court. The magistrates will not undertake to entertain any application of any sort at their private residences. Complaints and applications should, as a general rule, be made in writing, with the proper stamp affixed. An authorised petition-writer is attached to each court for the purpose of writing at a moderate charge applications and petitions for persons requiring his services. This last note has been specially added on the representation of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who wished it to be prominently brought to the notice of the public, so that intending applicants may be protected from the annoyance caused by the law-touts who hang about the entrances to the courts. The magistrates will not undertake to reply to written communications. The magistrates at each court will divide the work between themselves, and any difference of opinion will be decided by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. These rules come into force from Monday [illegible]

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

The second Bombay Temperance Conference held its first sitting, last evening, at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presiding.

The President in opening the proceedings referred to a resolution passed by the First Conference held in July, 1896, in virtue of which the Bombay Conference came into existence. It was decided at that meeting to hold Temperance Conference every year, and arrangements were made by the Temperance Council to put that resolution into execution last year as well as in the previous year, but on account of the prevalence of plague they fell through. Fortunately they had been able to hold a conference this year, and the Council expected that it would be very largely attended. It was a matter for very great regret that the interest taken in the cause of temperance was so lax. In fact they had to come here and address empty benches. It might be that other urgent engagements prevented some of the delegates and other friends of the cause of temperance to attend the meeting, and he hoped that there would be a larger attendance on the following day (to-day). The President then allowded to the objects with which the Temperance Council was started. He proceeded to say that it was now universally admitted that the vice of drinking was daily increasing, although some people questioned that statement. But he would place before them figures which would clearly prove that the consumption of liquor had been gruadually increasing and the revenue accruing to Government therefrom had also increased from year to year. The President then gave some figures from which it appeared that the consumption of country liquor, which was 24,57,541 gallons in 1891-92 rose to 27,22,159 gallons in 1896-97. The consumption of foreign liquor in 1896-97 was 14,44,488 gallons, the figure or 1891-92 being 10,89,557 gallons. The Government revenue from liquor excise had also correspondingly increased, the total amount for 1897-98 being 90 lakhs and odd as against 88 lakhs and odd in the previous year. Continuing the President said that it had been admitted by Government that the vice of drinking had been increasing even among educated classes. That was the experience of the Temperance Associations also. They did not know what the state of affairs was a quarter of a century ago, or half a century ago, but they might take it for certain that since the introduction of English education in India,—and he said this with the greatest reservation,—along with the virtues of Western civilization they had also got the vices of the West. Drinking was one of these vices and it was their duty to see that their communities and their fellow-subjects did not fall victims to that vice. It was not practicable to stop the vice entirely and to win over the whole public to the cause of temperance, but still they should put forth their best endeavours before they could hope to achieve any material success. The principal object of the conference was to secure local option. The declared policy of the Government was to encourage local option, but it was necessary that that policy should be carried out in its entirety and not in fragments. In concluding his remarks, the President exhorted the delegates to exercise moderation and judgment in their language, while speaking on resolutions to be placed before the meeting, because, he said, they had not assembled there for the purpose of plaguing the Government or finding fault with them.

Colonel T. A. Freeman moved the first resolution, which ran as follows :—"Seeing that the means taken to inform residents in the vicinity of a place where it is contemplated to open a liquor-shop, that an application on the subject has been made, do not effectually serve the intended purpose, this Conference is of opinion that the Government should be moved to direct that all applications made to the Collector for new licenses, renewals, transfers, removals, change of class, &c., of all liquor-shops under whatever name, be published in certain English and Vernacular newspapers to be specified by the Government, and that the notices put up in Collector's office, as well as those on the proposed premises and its vicinity, should be in the English and the Vernacular languages, like the Police Notifications issued before the Mohorrum."

Dr. Rajab Ali seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. M. T. Carrol moved the second resolution. "This Conference is of opinion that the employment of barmaids in liquor-shops should be prohibited by legislation as in South Australia." He remarked that the employment of barmaids in liquor-shops brought degradation on womanhood. The life of a barmaid was not at all to be desired. Her position was a disgraceful one and was one which no mother, no wife, and no sister should ever occupy.

Mr. R. D. Pringle, Secretary of the Y. M. C. Association, in seconding the resolution endorsed the sentiments that fell from the last speaker. The one reason why he thought the liquor sellers should not be allowed to employ barmaids was that it gave an additional power which he had no business to have placed in his hands.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. D. Gostling moved the third resolution, which was to the following effect :—"This Conference is of opinion that the Government should be approached with a view to amend the Abkari Act by the introduction of a section, prohibiting, under a penalty, the sale of liquors to children under 13."

Dr. Mrs. Alice Van-Ingen seconded the resolution and it was carried.

Dr. Tata moved the fourth resolution, which was as follows :—"This Cunference suggests that the name of the actual Licensee of every Refreshment Room, where liquor is sold by retail should be displayed on a sign-board to be placed in a prominent position in front of the room, as in the case of ordinary liquor shops." He said it was a well-known fact that certain refreshment rooms were owned by men, holding a good position in society, who were averse to their names being displayed on the sign-boards.

Mr. Ali Mahomed Bhimji having seconded the resolution, it was carried.

The Conference then adjourned.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE ST. GEORGE'S MEDAL.

The competition for the St. George's Medal was commenced yesterday morning, when a fair number of golfers competed. The medal is won by the best scratch score of two rounds, and in order to give the handicap men an interest in the event a prize is also given to the best net score. The ground is very hard, and some of the greens are getting rough, but under the prevailing circumstances the members have no cause to complain of the methods adopted by Mr. H. G. W. Meikle, the honorary secretary, who is very energetic in the discharge of his duties.

The result of the play was a triumph for the handicap men, the gross scores of two players beating the best returns of the scratch competitors. Mr. P. G. Irvine and Mr. R. H. M. Steven put in cards of 40, and they stand at the top of both the scratch and handicap lists. Mr. Pechey, who is going to Calcutta to compete in the amateur championship of India, returned 41. At the third hole his ball overran the green and got into a building which abuts on its edge, the hole finally costing seven, whereas in the ordinary way he would hole out in four. It is to be hoped he will maintain his form in the coming championship, and if not gaining the coveted distinction, show the golfers on the other side of India that there are men in Bombay who know how to play the game. Dr. Macdonald is also going to compete, but he seems to have gone off recently and yesterday he finished among the ruck. Mr. Percy Fischer is just now playing a good game, his total being 41, and it will be remembered a fortnight ago he won both the St. Andrew's medal and handicap with the gross total of 84. In consequence he is now plus one. He also will compete at the Calcutta meeting.

The best scores are as under :—

ST. GEORGE'S MEDAL.

Mr R H M Steven	40
Mr P G Irvine	40
Mr W P Pechey	41
Mr P F Fischer	41
Mr A T Spalding	41
Mr O Marshall	42
Mr J G Hunter	42
Dr Macdonald	44
Mr J Stiven	44
Mr A E Bice	45
Mr D Miller	45

HANDICAP COMPETITION.

	Gross.	Handicap.	Score.
Mr Irvine	40	3	37
Mr Steven	40	2	38
Mr Spalding	41	2	39
Mr Hunter	42	1½	40½
Mr Fischer	41	+1	42
Mr Miller	45	3	42
Mr Pechey	41	+2	43
Mr Marshall	42	+1	43
Mr Bice	45	2	43
Mr Jefferies	52	9	43

The seventh annual Congress of the National Association of State Merchants and Slaters was held on Nov. [illegible] at Liverpool. Mr. Clement Braby, President of the Association, occupied the chair, and delegates were present representing many districts of England and Wales. The Lord Mayor welcomed the members of the Association to Liverpool, and afterwards various matters affecting the slate trade were discussed. The President, in his address, stated that the Association was increasing its membership, and now included [illegible] three-fourths of the slate trade [illegible] England. The hope was expre[illegible] [illegible] would be made to federate all the [illegible] of building trade employers into [illegible]

PROFESSOR LADD'S EIGHTH LECTURE.

THE MIND AND THE BODY.

A much larger audience than on previous occasions was present at the Convocation Hall on Tuesday evening, to hear the second part of Professor Ladd's lecture on the "Relations of Body and Mind."

After referring to the brief sketch given in the last lecture of the facts with which scientific psychology deals, and which show the dependence of mental phenomena on bodily conditions, the lecturer proceeded to show the dependence of bodily conditions—both functional and structural—upon the activities and states of the mind. As in the last lecture, it was shown that there is a justifiable claim that the phenomena of mental life depend upon bodily processes, so it will be seen that there is an equal claim that bodily conditions depend upon the activities of the mind. There are, however, several preliminary considerations which should be constantly kept in mind in order to prepare ourselves for an unprejudical treatment of the facts which psychological investigation discloses. In a discussion, as to to the terms employed to indicate relation, it must be remembered that in a uniform way the relations between various phenomena of mind and body are not denied, that is that certian phenomena in the bodily system follow certain forms in mental phenomena of the conscious life. Objections arise as to the meaning attached to such terms as "causation," "inference," "correlation," &c. It is clear that all experience warrants the use of some such words in describing the relations of boby and mind, and as the principle works both ways we are justified in applying them to the changes of phenomena of the mental life. The problem of general metaphysics respecting causation, correlation, and conservation of enery does not exhaust the meanings of the terms in question. A critical philosophy shows that it is chiefly in our experience of these relations, *viz.* of ourselves as consciously active and willingly changes in our bodily organs, and of unwillingly receiving modifications in consciousness the impressions on these organs, that our conceptions corresponding to these words are attained. Thus the term "causation" is used in Psychology in a broader conception than that in physics. Psychological analysis determines the origin of phenomena in the mind and tests its validity in experience, according to uniform changes. Deeds of will are accompanied by feelings of effort, and are followed by changes of the bodily organs. Whatever experiences definitely suggestor more clearly indicate a causal relation or influence of the mind upon the functions of the bodily organism, demands unprejudiced treatment. Under the physiological laws of habit and practice, repeated exercise and influence of the mental functions tend to produce more or less permanent changes of structure, especially in the nervous system. In classifying the various phenomena, the lecturer showed: (1) the dependence, even in the most passive changes of consciousness, of the effects of organic excitement upon the mental activity of selective attention. What grounds have we for believing that certain changes in the bodily organism are dependent upon as related to mental processes ? In the most passive of human organs the effect of stimuli on the senses depends not on bodily organs buton mental. In no case is even the complex result in sense-consciousness to be explained or completely caused or unconditionally influenced by the excitement of the organism. Thus to hear, see, smell, taste, &c., are not solely external stimuli or determining causes, but they are influenced by the law of selective attention. Selective attention, which is pre-eminently an affair of the mind and mental habit, and often consciously chosen ends or preferences, determines also the result in sense-consciousness. For instance, as regards the phenomena of sight, what we see does not depend on external organs of vision or on the optic nerves, but on the activity of the mind as caused by attention in the process of selection. We often find a great deal of psychology in proverbs, and so this instance is illustrated by the saying :—"There are none so blind as those who won't see." The mind, therefore, with its power of selective attention, has something to say as to what we shall see, hear, taste, and feel. (2) The dependence of the bodily functions and conditions on the mind through what is known as the "dynamo-genetic" influence of ideas. The dynamo-genesis is a principle now used in regard to mental activities. "Not an idea of any kind, it is probable, can attain any considerable vividness and life-likeness in consciousness without starting off, or at least instituting a condition of strain within, the motor mechanism of the dody. Very vivid and life-like ideas have a large dynamo-genetic value. Here, too, the testimony of scientific psychology is clear : "Even the idea of movement tends to realize itself in actual movement ; while the relation of the mental image of any particuiar movement to the corresponding actual movement is such that the latter, in a voluntary way, is not possible without the former." Certain physiological and psycho-physical facts are very suggestive in this connection. It is not claimed that they are decisive. Such are the general dependence upon mental culture of the intensity and definiteness of the motor activity, e.g., in general, negroes are said to have less power of grasp, to exert pressure, than have white men ; intelligent person more power than person of low intellect by the inhibitory action of will and the "autonomous muscles" (or those that have no antagonistic muscles) which seem to fall under the direct control of the mind. In certain extreme cases, not only the respiratory rhythm but also the heart-beat can be suspended. Again, the general principle that ideas tend to realize themselves in actual bodily changes, must be recognised as widely applicable. As Fouillee has expressed it, "*Ideas are forces.*" No man's body can, under ordinary circumstances, be considered as doing what it actually is doing without admitting a causal influence from that man's ideas. Even the passivity of will, which is connected with the influence of mind ideas, does not effect our general conclusion as to the influence of the same ideas over the bodily states. Closely connected with the foregoing is (3) the dependence of the bodily functions and conditions on the mind through what is known as the "principle of suggestion." The working of this principle is now very widely recognised by all students of psychological science. It should not be forgotten that "the principle itself has no meaning unless we recognise the influence of the mind over the body." In all our normal life the principle of suggestion is constantly and very widely applicable. We see it allied with the phenomena of "imitation" in the life of the infant. It is an important factor in all perceptions by the senses, and closely connected, if not identical with the principle of operating in the "association of ideas." It is operative in the higher forms of invention, discovery, and the exercise of the faculties of imagination and reflective thinking. But more particularly in the abnormal phenomena of hypnotism and allied, states, the principle of suggestion is the only well-tested principle of explanation. Doubtless more purely physiological principles may be discovered ; but at present there is little prospect of agreement upon a physiological explanation of the remarkable phenomena of hypnotism. Hypnotism and sleep are closely allied and up to the present there is little more than conjecture to give any adequate physiological explanation of the phenomena of sleep and dreams. Working psychologists are agreed that the psychological principle which best explains the phenomena of hyppnosis is the "principle of mental suggestion." (4) The dependence of the bodily functions and condition upon the mind as illustrated by all the phenomena of will. Psychologically considered, a "deed of will"—"a choice"—differs materially from any other forms of consciousness, and from a physiological point of view, the relations of mental life to the physical and chemical changes of the brain are also different in the case of a choice. We have as conclusive evidence as can be obtained in any complicated case of causation which is open to empirical investigation, that the deed of will is the cause of the succeeding changes in the motor centres of the brain. (5) Certain more persistent or even permanent correlations of the mental life and the bodily mechanism, suggest the influence of the former over the latter. In most, if not all of these cases the relations seem to take effect in both directions. They appear as "correlations," and if they are to be interpreted as causes in one direction, they should be in the other also. We therefore, see that the relations between persistent states of feeling and the bodily condition are such as affect the entire bodily organism. Thus the effects of grief, anger, chagrin, fear, &c., when not resisted, result in conditions of body and mental diseases. The presence in our midst of a dire disease like the plague is a calamity, but the presence in the mental life of persistent states of feeling of fear on its account is a greater disease and fraught with more danger than that of the plague itself. Morover, fear of any particular disease renders a person more susceptible to it. The mental state is such that it not only controls but is the creator of all things even of the body on which it appears itself peculiarly dependent. The health and sanity of the bodily organism depend on the temperament and disposition of the mind. Temperament, however, is what we receive from the bodily organism of our progenitors, and to a certain extent we cannot change it ; but we can regulate it by a general development of "character," in making use of opportunities for improvement, etc. Thus, out of choice, it is possible in developing character to modify or even to change disposition, mood, and temperament. We therefore, conclude that the bodily funcions and condition depend upon the causal influence of our conscious states of feeling, idealism, and will.

The first-class cruiser Sutlej was privately launched at Clydebank on Saturday (Nov. 18) by Messrs. J. Brown and Co. She is on the lines of the Diadem class, but has greater engine power, which is expected to develop a speed of 21 knots. The hull is of Siemens Martin steel with a protected deck, and her armament consists of sixteen six-inch quick-firing guns, [illegible] 12-pounders, and a large number of smaller machine guns. Accommodation is provided [illegible] men.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GERMAN MILL INDUSTRY.

IRON MINING INDUSTRY.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The money market has been considerably relieved by several unforeseen causes. It became known early in the week that the bulk of the Treasury bills, instead of being bought by the public, had been taken up by the Japanese Government and by several of the public departments. On the other hand, the expected pressure in New York was averted by the Secretary of the Treasury offering to buy £5,000,000 of 4 and 5 per cent. Government bonds at the full market rate. This offer was largely taken advantage of, and with the prospect of further relief from the same quarter in case of need all fear of a demand for gold from Europe has for the present passed away. Other causes of dear money are, however, still in full operation, and discount rates have only very slightly receded. There has been no change in the Bank rate ; but if there were any indication of shipments of gold, owing to the relaxation of the market being overrated, the Bank would probably take measures to stop it. With money in Berlin at nearly 6 per cent, and the Bank of England reserve steadily diminishing, it would be most unsafe to speculate on any further fall.

On the Stock Exchange activity has been mainly confined to South African stocks, the most noticeable feature being the continued advance in Transvaal land and Rhodesian mining shares. Investment in the latter is certainly speculative, and the future of Rhodesia is so problematical that the rise in six weeks of from 50 to 100 per cent. in all sorts and descriptions of mines is not justified on solid grounds. It is different with Transvaal land shares. The occupation of the country by the British Army within the next few months is now practically assured ; and the confident expectation of the establishment of British rule there on some sort of permanent basis next year gives a very different value to land properties from what they had before war was declared. It may safely be assumed that Transvaal land shares will never again be lower than they are now, and there is no sounder investment at present prices for those who have the money actually in hand and can afford to leave it for twelve months or so. The events of the next few weeks, if they are as favourable to the British as now seems fairly sure, will be accompanied by a sharp rise in all denominations of South Africans, and in none more than in land shares. At the same time, investment should be strictly limited to the shares of the companies having large and well-selected holdings, because there will be any number of paltry concerns pushed to the front, the shares of which will never have any real value.

Up to a few years ago Great Britain was the largest iron-ore producing country in the world, the total output in one year having been nearly 19 million tons. The British output is now, however, eclipsed by that of both the United States and Germany. It is computed that the total production of the three countries for the current year will approximate—The United States 22 million tons, Germany 15 million tons, and Great Britain 14-1-2 million tons. The British output has declined, mainly because of the demands of the Government, the Indian and Colonial engineers, and other large users of steel for a product that is made from non-phosphoric iron, whereas continental countries make little distinction between the two descriptions of "basic" or "acid"—that is, phosphoric and non-phosphoric—material, and thus allow of a much larger utilisation of home iron-ore resources. The British requirements as to non-phosphoric ores compel our ironmasters and steel manufacturers to import very large quantities of ore from Spain and other countries, which under other conditions could be furnished by our home mines in Cleveland, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Leicestershire, and North Staffordshire. For the present year, the total imports of non-phosphoric ores into this country are computed to reach about seven million tons, which will be equal to the production of about 3 1-2 milliontons of pig iron, or considerably over a third of our total output of that material. As, however, the foreign supplies of non-phosporic iron are limited in quantity it is, probable that British ironmasters will before long be compelled to make use to a greater extent of phosphoric ores, which should lead to a much larger development of British iron ore resources.

The Rhenish-Westphalian cotton yarn industry seems to be suffering at present from an accumulation of stocks of yarns and piece goods. From Munchen-Gladbach it is reported that the continued upward movement of prices in the raw cotton market necessitates a continued advance of yarn prices. Under these circumstances the yarn market has become very quiet, the fact that users had already contracted for their requirements for some time ahead, with the high prices now quoted, having had a subduing influence. Moreover, considerable stocks of woven goods are held in the mills in which both spinning and weaving are carried on. New business in cotton yarns for the time being is said to be confined almost exclusively to the demand from dealers and to insignificant quantities for the smaller weaving mills. The offtake does not show any noticeable increase after the recent dulness ; under the influence of labour difficulties, it has during the past week rather tended in some cases to show a further contraction. The reports respecting the German worsted and flax spinning industries, on the other hand, continue to testify to a revival of activity in both branches. As regards the cheaper descriptions of worsted yarn more especially the mills, without exception, are under contract for their production for months ahead. Difficulty is being experiencec in making deliveries within the contract time. Prices are very firm, and further advances are expected. The German flax spinning industry is almost unprecedentedly active, and advanced prices for linen yarns are being very readily conceded by users. Short flax crops have induced a continual upward tendency in the value, and as the spinners are, for the most part, provided with the raw material up to March-April deliveries, they are making good profits meanwhile.

Mr. John P. Young has contributed to the "Forum" a thoughtful paper on the question of whether Chinese development will benefit the Western world. His answer is an emphatic negative. For his part he sees in the industrial awakening of China's millions a terrible danger. He foresees that Eastern resources will not always be worked for Western advantage. Referring to those who hold the opposite opinion, he says :—"In some, inexplicable fashion these remarkable critics have convinced themselves that when the 400,000 square miles of underlying coal deposits, which China is credited with possessing, are worked by improved methods, Great Britain and other Western countries will be vastly benefited. They are also apparently well satisfied that the abundant stores of excellent iron ores, which are found in close proximity to inexhaustible supplies of fuel, will be mined for the particular benefit of countries like England, which are rapidly diminishing their available supplies of raw materials. Their ideas are not clearly worked out ; but they seem to have a hazy impression that, when railways are constructed, and communication with all points of the vast Empire is made easy, a continuous stream of raw materials desired by the Western world will flow out of China, for which Western manufacturers will give in exchange the finished products of their workshops." This view Mr. Young strongly combats, and urges "that the opening of China to the trade of the world will not be followed by the results which are so confidently expected by people who have surplus products that they are anxious to dispose of at a profit. Instead, the effect of the opening and awakening will probably be to bring disaster upon Western industrialism, unless a barrier can be interposed to the competition of a race whose most striking characteristic is the entire absence of those desires and aspirations which Americans and Europeans strive to gratify. This notable peculiarity, at this stage of the world's development, [illegible] give the Chinese an overwhelming advantage in the struggle for existence, and compel the Western [illegible] classes to abandon their ideals. [illegible] course, not the only view of the subject [illegible] to take into consideration several [illegible] nevertheless it is one which should [illegible]

Many reasons have been [illegible] country to account for the [illegible] ment of the German export [illegible] but to our mind only very little [illegible] paid to one of the principal factors [illegible] namely, the increase in [illegible] tion of the German empire. According to the provisional estimates of the Imperial Statistical Bureau, the population of the Customs territory of the Empire from 1893 to 1898, rose from 50,960,000 souls to 54,530,000—that is to say, during this period of five years, which corresponds at the same time to the coming into operation of treaties of commerce, there was an increase of 4,750,000 inhabitants. Food and clothing had to be provided for these new comers, hence the necessity of importing in greater quantities foodstuffs, textiles, and raw materials. In order to pay for these goods it was necessary to export increased quantities of the products of the national industry, the manufacture of which entails in its turn a large importation of raw materials.

Messrs. Head and Wrightson, of Thornaby-on-Tees, the well-known firm of bridge builders, have received an order for the supply of a large quantity of bridge work to the South African Field Force to renew or repair the structures destroyed by the Boers. The stipulation is that the bridges have to be shipped by the end of the year, and the firm obtained the order in consequence of their having undertaken to deliver the bridges in a shorter time than any other competitor, thanks mainly to the patriotic offer of the local iron manufacturers to supply the material at once. The firm, who are engaged on a similar order for the Natal Government, state that they are determined to achieve a record in the delivery of the contract.

Habitual readers of newspapers must be aware that the recently introduced practice of selling voluminous publications on condition of payment by monthly instalments is being adopted in other branches of retail trade. The system is simply that of "hire-purchase," which has long been used in the sales of pianos, furniture, sewing machines, and bicycles. Some jewellers are now introducing it into their businesses, and there are indications that in other sections of retail trade it may before long become prevalent. During the progress of the prompt cash movement much was said in its praise. The seller adopting the motto of "small profits and quick returns" declared that the rapid and frequent "turning over" of his capital and the absence of losses from bad debts enabled him to obtain a larger remuneration for his services from a smaller addition to the wholesale price. The buyer also considered the prompt cash method advantageous because it not only enabled him to purchase at lower prices, but compelled him to keep his expenditure within his means. Now, however, arguments in favour of the credit system are being put forward. A writer in the "Hardware Trade Journal," who has evidently given much thought to this question, says with reference to the instalment system :—"It is a great convenience when new goods are wanted in a home to be able to obtain them without the necessity of paying outright for them at the time they are wanted. Moreover, although in the long run a higher price has necessarily to be paid, as the seller must have interest on the capital he has expended, the purchaser really, we believe, benefits greatly. The money to pay the monthly instalments is often practically saved. The opportunities of spending money are so many that when the money is in hand the temptation to spend is often too great to be resisted ; but when it has to be remembered that instalments have to be met there is a restraining power." The spread of the instalment system is chiefly important because it is an indication of a tendency towards the enlarged use of credit in retail transactions.

In business, as in other departments of human activity, men are largely ruled by habit, and the practice of paying promptly has for years become established in probably the majority of the households of this country. But habits change, and when the change has actually begun it usually goes on. The man who has been accustomed to pay at once for all he buys if he accepts credit for one portion of his purchases is not unlikely to do so in respect of other portions. When, as is now evidently the case, the inducements to this change are being extended from one branch of trade to another, the movement may be expected to make great inroads on the practice of prompt cash payment. Credit plays, of course, a useful part in the purchase and sale of commodities, and its proper regulation is one of the most important departments of commerce, great and small. But the interesting questions now are, What effect will the practice of giving and taking credit in retail trade have (1) on wholesale trade, and (2) on prices and the volume of trade? It is clear that if retailers abandon the prompt cash system they must either provide a larger capital for carrying on their businesses or they must themselves obtain longer credit from the wholesale merchants. As a rule the retailer is already employing his capital fully, and therefore he must in the event of his adopting this change in his method of selling apply it in his dealings with the wholesale merchant. In this way the terms of payment in wholesale business will be also extensively altered. Further, there can be no doubt that if a change of this kind is to come about it will have an appreciable effect upon the prices of commodities. Already these are moving upward with considerable rapidity, and an enlargement of credit, the economic text-books tell us, acts upon prices in the same way as an increase in the volume of money in use. If at the present time the expansion of credit is surely going on, it is providing a powerful auxiliary to other forces which are tending to increase the demand for commodities and to raise prices to a higher level.

MILITARY NOTES.

The following appointments have been made :—

2nd Bombay Grenadiers.—Captain Hazelgrove, from 12th Bombay Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Command.

12th Bombay Infantry.—Captain Hartigan, from 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, to be Wing Commander.

25th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant Duhan, from 19th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer.

35th Sikhs.—Lieutenant J. Mackenzie, to be Wing Officer.

The following officers of the Unattached List have been posted to the native regiments specified :—2nd-Lieutenant Hennessey, to the 27th Punjab Infantry ; 2nd-Lieutenant F. F. Hunter, to the 1st Bombay Lancers.

Lieutenant Hannyngton, 29th Bombay Infantry, has been permitted to resign the Adjutancy of his regiment.

With reference to Command Order No. 621, dated 6th October, 1899, the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned at the expense of the War Office the provision of passages by private vessel for the families of officers ordered to South Africa, on the distinct understanding that they will not be sent back to India at the public expense. Applicants should be informed of the above conditions, and if then desirous, etc., of proceeding to England, arrangements should be made for their passages in direct communication with the G. O. C. at the nearest port of embarkation.

The Inspector General of Artillery in India will inspect the Royal Artillery at Jhansi between the 21st and 31st December, 1899.

Major-General D. McLeod, Madras, has been awarded the good service pension vacant by Sir H. Prendergast's succeeding to Colonel's allowance.

The period of Indian service of Army Schoolmasters has been reduced from seven to five years, with a home service of about six years between each tour.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid has hit the right nail on the head in ascribing the friendly relations now happily existing between Great Britain and the United States to the similarity of the causes for which each Power has found it necessary to go to war in the course of the last two years. "That personal rights," said he, "and public liberty, and civilisation would be the gainer, is the end foreseen in both conflicts." Both Spain and the Transvaal have shown that neither the highet traditions in the past nor the greatest personal daring in the present, can justify a community in retarding, in any quarter of the world, that spirit of progress and enlightened freedom which it is the privilege of the Anglo-Saxon races both to guard and to advance. We are glad to recognise, also, that Mr. Whitelaw Reid has appreciated [illegible] the mainspring of British action [illegible], but the methods by which that [illegible] permanent effect. "The United [illegible]," he said, "had pledged the 'open door' in [illegible] Spain." We are convinced that, [illegible]pansion of our cousins overseas, this [illegible]d instance of the true commercial

[illegible]CHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in [illegible]s of 50, of all Tobacconists.

MR. KARKARIA ON THE CORRESPONDENCE OF A MAHRATHA POLITICAL ECCLESIASTIC OF THE 18TH CENTURY.

At a meeting of the Bombay Royal Asiatic Society on Tuesday last Mr. R. P. Karkaria read a paper on an interesting subject connected with Mahratha History. He treated of the unpublished correspondence of Brehmendre Swami, a Political Ecclesiastic of the last century. In the course of his remarks Mr. Karkaria said :—

Grant Duff, the historian of the Mahrathas, mentions among the various materials for his history a very important collection of political letters which he was not allowed to use as freely as he would have liked, and of which he was not permitted to take copies. "Many interesting letters from Bajee Rao and Chimnajee were lent to me by the descendants of the disciples of the Davursee Swami. The Swami was a much-venerated person in the country, and was the Mahapooroosh of Bajee Rao and his brother and seems to have possessed their entire confidence. The Peshwa's letters to the Swami and to his brother, detail the actions of his life, in a familiar manner, without disguise and are quite invaluable. I was permitted to translate but not to copy them." The translated extracts which Grant Duff used for his work have shared the fate of all his other materials and cannot now be traced. But the original correspondence itself in almost its entirely is extant and after more than a century and a half now emerges from its obscurity and secrecy for the first time. The zeal which the Mahrathas are now showing about their own history and the researches that are now being made into their past have brought to light many records that have been either supposed to have been irretrievably lost or to have not existed at all. Various old chronicles, letters, grants, and other valuable historical material are gradually seeing the light and are carefully preserved and published for the information of enquirers. The people themselves are beginning to co-operate in this work in an enlightened spirit by coming out with materials in their possession which their ancestors guarded with a too jealous eye and hid from all inspection.

The possessors of the original correspondence which is the subject of the present paper have wisely decided to let historical enquirers see and examine for themselves their valuable treasure. What Grant Duff was not allowed to do we have been fortunate enough to do ; and even more. Not only is the correspondence copied but it is to be published. The Swami's letters are now in the hands of the descendants of his disciples, the main bulk being at Dhavarsi, a village near Satara. Some are at Pimpree, near Poona, and others are to be found at Satara, having been copied by the orders of the Rajah Partap Singh, the friend of Grant Duff, who did so much to assist him in his historical researches. The present owners have all allowed these letters to be freely used, and the whole collection is now passing through the press under the supervision of my friend, Mr. D. Parasnis, a scholar of great promise, who has already written critically and well in Mahrathi on portions of the history of his own people. I wish I could find time to translate this very interesting batch of letters into English ; but at present I have to be content only with writing an introduction to the forthcoming volume.

It is to this correspondence that I want to draw the attention of historical enquirers through our Asiatic Society, as I think that we ought to have a special interest in all that relates to Maratha history and literature. As this interest is in danger of being forgotten or ignored I shall here in a few words point out that some of the most valued directors of our Society in the past have been merely alive to it and have urged its promotion by us. From the very commencement of our existence the language, literature and history of the Mahrathas attracted the notice of our members and the three volumes of our transactions which were published in 1819 in England contain several contributions on these subjects from our former distinguished members like Malcolm, Briggs, Coats and others. Grant Duff himself was our member and when he had done with his rich materials for his great work he deposited them with the Society, though unfortunately no trace now exists of them in our archives. All other early Anglo-Indians like Robertson, Chaplin, and others who have written on the Mahrathas were connected with our Society.

Coming to more recent times we have unmistakable proofs of our connection with Mahratha historical research and even responsibility for its furtherance. Our distinguished past presidents Dr. Wilson, Sir Bartle Frere and Mr. Justice Newton have on various occasions held up this task of doing something for Mahratha history as our own peculiar work and a part of our duty. Speaking at a meeting of our Society in 1864 when a proposition for reducing the subscription was discussed, Dr. Wilson clearly pointed out that the substantial Government grant that we receive was meant for expenditure on historical and other research and on publishing the materials of Mahratha history. "It must be borne in mind," said he, "that the Government grant had a special destination. It was not intended to relieve the members from their usual contributions to the support of the library, and the establishment maintained for their own benefit ; but for the extension of the labours of the Society in Oriental research." The similar contribution given to the Asiatic Society of Bengal was wisely devoted to the publication of the Bibliotheca Indica a most valuable collection of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian texts ; and we too in Bombay, it must be remembered, have a similar work to effect. The publication of Oriental texts proceeds but slowly and it needs all available help in the west as well as in the east of India. We have here, too, peculiar duties devolving upon ourselves. We have the principal documents on which the history of the Mahratha is founded, to collect, arrange and illustrate, for as yet we have fewer of these documents in our possession than are to be found in the collection of the late Colonel Mackenzie at Madras. We have the literature of the Mahrathas (for they have a literature forming a curious commentary in many of their institutions and customs) also to collect and illustrate. I. B. B. R. A. S. Vol. VIII. p. 32.

Dr. Wilson again alluded to that a little later in thanking our retiring patron Sir Bartle Frere in 1867, who was very much interested in Maratha historical research. I. I. B. B. R. A. S. IX. p. 10, seq.

From all this it will clearly appear that Mahratha historical research is our special task, and one enjoined upon us by several of our distinguished and most honoured past presidents. Unfortunately since the days of Dr. Wilson, Sir Bartle Frere and Justice Newton we have not done much in this line ; and with the exception of some contributions of the late Mr. Mandlik our journal bearing no trace of our being alive to our duty in this matter. Now that the Mahrathas themselves are actively prosecuting enquiries into their own past and unearthing materials, let us hope that we shall give them a helping hand and encouraging countenance. Documents like the letters of Brehmendre Swami are certainly among those contemplated by Dr. Wilson for publication by us out of the grant we receive from the Government. Our Society can do much for this subject by inviting scholars to investigate under its auspices obscure purity in Mahratha history.

With these remarks we may proceed to the subject of the correspondence. Its author Brehmendre Swami was a remarkable person who had considerable influence upon the Peishwa Baji Rao I. and the other Mahratha politicians and generals of the second quarter of the last century. He belonged to a small class of religious ascetics who have had great influence upon Mahratha history through their connection with its great men. Our learned vice-president has treated of the influence of the religious revival in Mahratha especially during the seventeenth and early eighteenth century in a remarkable chapter on what he well calls the saints and prophets of that land. These holy men brought about not only a religious but a political and social revival of the Mahrathas and raised the nation generally to a higher level of capacity both of thoughts and action, and prepared it in a way no other nation was prepared to take the lead in establishing a united native power in the place of foreign domination!

These holy men were selected by great statesmen, generals and other men of affairs as their spiritual guides, philosophers and friends to whom they turned for advice on all occasions from the most familiar and domestic to diplomatic and political ones of the greatest delicacy and difficulty. Being themselves worldly they had a natural attraction by the law of centrality towards these ascetics who had renounced all that they deemed precious and made sacrifices which to them were impossible. Our great Swami Ramdas is perhaps the most famous of these men and his influence on Mahratha history is immense. The great regenerator of the Mahratha race and the reviver of the ancient glories of Hinduism in this country, Shivaji, placed the most implicit confidence in this Swami who ever guided him in the paths of moral and political greatness according to his lights. I intend to treat of his life and influence in another paper, and to bring before English readers for the first time his great treatise on the philosophy of life which is replete with the most practical wisdom about the highest as well as the lowest matters that concern men.

Another great Swami was a contemporary of Ramdas and Shivaji, by name Prannath Prabhu, who was the Mahapooroosh or spiritual adviser of Chhatrasal, the Rajah of Bundelkhand. He was very deeply venerated among the Boondelas with whom there is a proverb that he who honours and venerates these five—Krishna, Mahomed, Devchand, Prannath and Chhatrasal—will at once get rid of all troubles whatever.

॥ कृष्ण, महम्मद, देवचंद, प्राननाथ, छत्रसाल ॥
॥ इन पंचतको जो भजे दुःख हरे तत्काल. ॥

(Parasnis' Boundelas, p. 79.)

Chhatrasal was a great hero of the Hindus in Central India, and there is extant a very spirited letter of advice to him from Shivaji about his duties as a Hindu king. We may here mention some other Swamis and holy men who have taken part in public affairs in Mahrashtra. There was Jayaram Swami of Wadgaon, who came to Katrabad in Ahmednagar and helped Rajaram and his Maharatha Sirdars during their retirement at Gingee. There was Ananda Moorti of Brahmanas, the guide of Prashram Trimbuk Pratinidhi and Ramchandra Pant Amatya, who took a leading part in Mahratha politics at a critical time. There was Aya Swami of Tanjore, the Mahapooroosh of Venkoji, Shivaji's half-brother. There was the Gosavi Moreshwar who greatly influenced the Mahratha generals, Khandoji Raje and Baji Raje Ghorpade. We may add the names of Rangnath Swami, the friend of Ramdas, who was sent by him on a mission to Hyderabad. The third Peishwa, Balaji Bajirao had for his spiritual guide Narayen Dikshit Patankar, the ancestor of the present Jagirdar of Kaegaon Toke in Hyderabad, a very learned and pious man.

The famous Bapu Gokhle, the Commander-in-Chief of the second Bajirao, was guided by Thakurdas Bava, a well-known Haridas who was famous for his piety.

Our Swami Brehmendre was the spiritual adviser of the first three Peishwas, Balaji Vishvanath, Bajirao and Balaji Baji. Of these he came in most contact with the second, the great Bajirao, and also his brother and helper Chimnaji Appa. The Swami's original name was Vishnu which he changed to that of Brehmendre when he went to Benares and took Sanyas and became an ascetic. He was born about 1649 A. D., at Duddhewadi, near Ganpati' Rajuri, in Berar. After studying the Vedas for four years he became at the tender age of 12 the devotee of Ganpati, the god of learning. At 20 he started on a tour of pilgrimage, and lived at Benares for 12 years. On his return he travelled all over Hindustan and the Deccan, settling after his wanderings at Parashram near Chiplun in 1707 and becoming widely known to his people there. About this Shahu came from Delhi and fought and won the battle of Chandan Wandan. The Swami gave him his blessings before the battle and foretold his victory. Shahu was greatly impressed by this and after his enthronement at Satara he used to correspond with him. There are many letters of Shahu in our collection.

Balaji Vishvanath, who afterwards rose to be the Peishwa, was then a clerk in the salt department at Chiplun, in the service of the Habsi of Janjira. He came to know the Swami there and became friend of him. The Swami foretold his future greatness, and Balaji at his advice left his humble post under the Habsi to join the service of Chandrasen Jadow, the son of Dhanaji Jadow, who later joined the Nizam. Being a Yogi the Swami practised great austerity living on curded milk and fruit. He used to sit in samadhi in certain places in bed banks of the Krishna for a month now and then. Yakab Khan came to know of his fame, and especially the feat he performed of crossing the channel near Chiplun seated on a plantain leaf. He took him to Danda Rajapuri and gave two villages in Pedhe and Ambadas. The Angria gave them another village in 1719. At Gothen, another village he got from the Angria he built a temple to Bhargavram, whence he is called Bargavbava. In 1727 he had a sort of quarrel with the Sidi Sat of Janjira, and being disgusted with him he ascended the Ghauts and came over in 1748 to Shahu at Satara who gave him the villages of Dhavarsi, Anevade, and Virvade, near Satara. The very first letter in this correspondence is from Shahu who re-assures the Swami that he need not fear any trouble in his territories, but should fearlessly pursue his occupation, worship his gods and do good to the people. Ever since, though he used to move about and stay at other of his villages and other places, his headquarters were at Dhavarsi, and he is generally known as the Dhavarsikar Swami. From this place is chiefly dated his varied correspondence and took an active part in politics, advising nearly all the great men of his day. The Swami foretold his own death and took samadhi in 1745, dying at the very advanced age of 96. Shahu buried him at his village of Dhavarsi, and built his samadhi and a large temple. The Swami had requested Shahu to continue his devasthan grants to his disciple Chimnaji Krishna Bhagwat and his son Jagannath. The descendants of these accordingly inherit the Swami's villages and at the present day hold Dhavarsi. It is from these descendants of Bhagwat that most of the letters have been obtained.

The Swami being of ascetic habits spent nothing on himself and all the revenues derived from his various villages were used for charitable and political purposes. He dug wells, improved land, built temples and serais, and in various ways tried to be of use to the people under him. He not only used his own money for such purposes, but was always ready to advise his correspondents to do the same. We have several traces of this in his correspondence ; as for instance in a letter to one of the Ranis of Shahu he urges upon her the task of building a bridge over the river Nira for the poor people who were greatly inconvenienced while crossing that river. But the chief use he made of his wealth was the political one of helping Baji Rao the second Peishwa in his various costly military and diplomatic schemes. We have several letters referring to this debt of the Peishwa who seems to have always been in want of money. In one letter Baji Rao writes in a very despondent view telling the Swami that he is almost bankrupt, that his plans have miscarried and asking him to take the reins of government in his own hands. At the time of the Swami's death the Peishwa Babaji Baji owed him more than three lakhs. He lent sums of money to all the other Sirdars and poor people.

Mr. James MacDonald, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Karkaria for his very interesting paper, said that the Society was always ready to welcome such papers, and hoped that Mr. Karkaria will continue to bring such historical matters before them.

The honorary secretary Rev. R. M. Gray in seconding the vote of thanks said that the Society was doing all it could to obtain such historical papers and was very glad to print them in its Journal. He recognised that as pointed out by Mr. Karkaria Mahrathi historical research was one of the chief objects of the Society, and he would be glad to further it in any way he could.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

A meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 5th December :—

DRAINAGE AT MAZAGON.

The trustees' resolution was submitted approving of pipe sewers being laid on the roads shown on the Municipal drainage engineer's plan in connection with the sewerage of the Mazagon District, and estimated by that officer to cost Rs. 44,991.—A letter was read from the special drainage engineer, Bombay Municipality, dated 7th November, requesting that the estimated amount of Rs. 48,365-5-2 for the work referred to in the trustees' resolution, which includes 7 1-2 per cent. for supervision, may be deposited with the Municipality.

The resolution agreed upon was : (1) Referring to the orders passed in trustees' resolution dated 19th October, the estimated cost of the drainage works plus 7 1-2 per cent. for supervision, Rs. 48,365-5-2, may now be deposited in the office of the chief accountant, Bombay Municipality ; (2) this amount may be re-appropriated from the sum of Rs. 1,72,755 reserved from the loan of 1896 for the construction of the south approach of the Wadi Bunder over-bridge ; (3) this re-appropriation should be reported to Government, and included in the supplemental budget to be submitted to Government in January next.

LAND FOR COAL STORAGE.

A letter was read from Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Agents, British India Steam Navigation Co., dated 9th September, enquiring what would be the rent per annum, or per mensem, if taken for one year certain, of a piece of land at Mody Bay contiguous to the landing steps where they could stack any quantity of coal up to 10,000 tons, on the understanding that the rent would be paid whether they used the land or not. A report by the Traffic Manager was read, saying that the area available at Mody Bay for coal storage is about 254 sticks, or 14,112 square yards, that Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. hold 22 1-2 sticks of the occupation, or sufficient for about 3,500 tons of coal, and expressing the opinion that it is better not to let this land on any but monthly tenancy.

A report was also submitted by the Traffic Manager, dated 4th Dec., saying that 54 sticks are at present occupied by the agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld., out of the whole area of ground available for the storage of coal at Mody Bay, viz., 254 sticks, and 116 sticks by other importers, leaving a balance of 84 sticks vacant. The proceedings of the Bunders Committee recommending that a reply should be sent to the effect that the rate for any area, large or small, on Mody Bay is Rs. 7 per stick (500 square feet) per month, and that the trustees prefer to adhere to the present arrangement of monthly tenancy, were read, and the recommendations approved.

TRUST PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The trustees agreed that the plague hospital should be put in repair at first to an extent sufficient to meet probable immediate requirements, to be subsequently completed as may be necessary ; (2) the hospital, including establisment, may be re-established under arrangements similar to those which prevailed in the past year from such date and to such an extent as the chairman may consider necessary ; (3) the medical officer in charge should be enjoined to use every endeavour, and afford every facility so as to improve the progress made with inoculation.

Statement showing the number of bags of rice, grain and sugar brought from several ports and discharged in docks during October 1899 :—

Names.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qur.	Lbs.
Rice	31,873	15	2	13
Grain	9,552	2	2	19
Sugar	2,289	9	—	..
Total	43,715	7	1	4 = 5,62,581 bags

Pilotage statement :—

	For week ending 1st Dec. 1899.	Total from 1st April to 1st Dec. 1899.	For week ending 1st Dec. 1898.	Total from 1st April to 1st Dec. 1898.
Vessels piloted into harbour	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. do. out of do.	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. transported	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. attended to	2	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
Do. warped	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

KIPLING'S EARLY DAYS.

HIS BOYHOOD IN DEVON.

The Christmas number of the "Windsor Magazine" contains a very interesting account of the life of Mr. Rudyard Kipling. Rudyard Kipling was born at Bombay on the 30th of December, 1865. His mother, Alice, daughter of the Rev. G. B. Macdonald, a Wesleyan preacher, eminent in that denomination, and his father, John Lockwood Kipling, the son also of a Wesleyan preacher, were both of Yorkshire birth They had been married in London early in the year, and they named their firstborn child after the pretty lake in Staffordshire on the borders of which their acquaintance had begun. In the spring of 1868 he was taken by his mother for a visit to England, and there, in the same year, his sister was born. In the next year his mother returned to India with both her children, and the boy's next two years were spent at and near Bombay. In 1871 Mr. and Mrs. Kipling went with their children to England, and being compelled to return to India the next year, they took up the sorrow common to Anglo-Indian lives in leaving their children "at home." They were put in charge of friends at Southsea, near Portsmouth. It was a hard and sad experience for the boy. The originality of his nature and the independence of his spirit had already become clearly manifest, and were likely to render him unintelligible and perplexing to those who might have charge of him unless they were gifted with unusual perceptions and quick sympathies. Happily, his mother's sister, Mrs. (now Lady) Burne-Jones, was near at hand, in case of need to care for him. In 1878 Rudyard was placed at the school of Westward Ho! at Bideford, ni Devon. The school was one chiefly intended for the sons of members of the Indian services, most of whom were looking forward to following their fathers' careers as servants of the Crown. It, was in charge of an admirable headmaster, Dr. Cormell Price, whose character was such that he won the affection of his boys no less than their respect. The young Kipling was not an easy boy to manage. He chose his own way. His talents were such that he might have held a place near the highest in his studies, but he was content to let others surpass him in lessons while he yielded to his genius in devoting himself to original composition and to much reading in books of his own choice. He became the editor of the school paper, he contributed to the columns of the local "Bideford Journal," he wrote a quantity of verse, and was venturesome enough to send a copy of verses to the London "World," which, to his infinite satisfaction, was accepted and published. Some of his verses were afterwards collected in a little volume, privately printed by his parents at Lahore, with the title "Schoolboy Lyrics." All through his time at school his letters to his parents in India were such as to make it clear to them that his future lay in the field of literature. His literary gifts came to him by inheritance from both father and mother, and they were nurtured and cultivated in the circle of relatives and family friends with whom his holidays were spent. The sub-master at Westward Ho, in whose house he was, though little satisfied with the boy's progress in the studies of the school, gave to him the liberty of his own excellent library. The holidays were spent at the Grange, in South Kensington, the home of his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Burne-Jones, and here he came under the happiest possible domestic influences, and was brought into contact with men of highest quality, whose lives were given to letters and to arts, especially with William Morris, the closest intimate of the household of the Grange.

ASAJOUR NALIST.

Of his journalistic career the writer says : "In the autumn of 1882, having finished his course at school, a position was secured for him on the "Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore. The "Civil and Military Gazette" is the chief journal of North-Western India, owned and conducted by the managers and owners of the "Allahabad Pioneer," the ablest and most influential of all Indian newspapers published in the interior of the country. For five years he worked hard and steadily on the "Gazette." Much of the work was simple drudgery. He shirked nothing. The editor in-chief was a somewhat grim man, who believed in snubbing his subordinates, and who, though he recognised the talents of the "clever pup," as he called him, and allowed him a pretty free hand in his contributions to the paper, yet was inclined to exact from him the full tale of the heavy routine work of a newspaper office. But these were happy years. For the youth was feeling the spring of his own powers, was full of interest in life, was laying up stores of observation and experience, and found in his own home not only domestic happiness but a sympathy in taste and a variety of talent and accomplishment which acted as a continual stimulus to his own genius. Father, mother, sister, and brother all played and worked together with rare combination of sympathetic gifts. In 1885 some of the verses, with the writing of which he and his sister had amused themselves, were published at Lahore in a little volume entitled "Echoes," because most of them were lively parodies on some of the poems of the popular poets of the day ; the little book had its moment of narrowly limited success, and opened the way for the wider notoriety and success of a volume into which were gathered the "Departmental Ditties" that had appeared from time to time in the "Gazette." Many of the stories, afterwards collected under the now familiar title of "Plain Tales from the Hills," made their first appearance in the "Gazette," and attracted wide attention in the Anglo Indian community.

FIRST EFFORTS AT FICTION.

"Kipling's work for five years at Lahore had indeed been of such quality that it was not surprising that he should be called down to Allahabad in 1887 to take a place upon the editorial staff of the "Pioneer." The training of an Anglo-Indian journalist is peculiar. He has to master knowledge of many kinds, to become thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of the English administration and the conditions of Anglo-Indian life, and at the same time with the interests, the modes of life and thought of the vast underlying native population. The higher positions in Indian journalism are places of genuine importance and of large emolumetn—worthy objects of ambition for a young man conscious of literary faculty and inspired with zeal for public ends. The "Pioneer" issued a weekly as well as a daily edition, and in addition to his regular work upon the daily paper Kipling continued to write for the weekly issue stories similar to those which had already won him reputation, and they now attracted wider attention than ever. His home at Allahabad was with Professor Hill, a man of science attached to the Allahabad College. But the continuity of his life was broken by various journeys undertaken in the interest of the paper, one through Rajputana, from which he wrote a series of descriptive letters, called "Letters of Marque" another to Calcutta and through Bengal, which resulted in "The City of Dreadful Night" and other letters describing the little-known conditions of the vast Presidency ; and finally, in 1889, he was sent off by the "Pioneer" on a tour round the world, on which he was accompanied by his friends, Professor and Mrs. Hill. Going first to Japan, he thence came to America, writing on the way, and in America the letters which appeared in the "Pioneer" under the title of "From Sea to Sea" and in September, 1889 he arrived in London. His Indian repute had not preceded him to such degree as to make the way easy for him through the London crowd. But after a somewhat dreary winter, during which he had been making acquaintances and had found irregular employment upon newspapers and magazines, arrangements were made with Messrs. Macmillan and Co. for the publication of an edition of "Plain Tales from the Hills." The book appeared in June. Its success was immediate.

"Art and Advertisement" is, as it happens, the particular heading under which the controversy between Mr. Millais and the representatives of Messrs. Pears is being carried on in our columns and elsewhere. Mr. Barratt says that Sir John Millais told him he highly approved of the marriage of art and commerce, united in the small person of "Bubbles." Mr. Millais says that in the bosom of his family his father was furious at the use to which his picture was put. The question is : Which remark did Sir John Millais make? We might submit, with all humility, that he may have made both. It appears that the picture was already sold, and Sir John had no voice in the matter ; he may, therefore, have made the best of a bad job. If every artist told his dealer, and every author his publisher, what he privately said of him in the bosom of his family where should we all be? Some people are so foolishly sensitive that they do not like to be told to their faces what you think of them behind their backs ; and we all learn this lesson more or less in our passage through life. Change the title of the correspondence to "Candour versus Courtliness" and [illegible] explained.

[illegible]OKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes [illegible] air-tight tins of 50, [illegible] Tobacconists.

WAR AND WEAPONS.

VI.—THE SOLDIER AND HIS RIFLE.

No time could be much more opportune than the present for a popular description of the weapons with which the British soldier is armed, and of the manner in which he is trained in their use.

To commence with the rifle. Most people must be more or less familiar with the general appearance of the present pattern Lee-Metford rifle, with its magazine to hold ten cartridges in front of the trigger guard, its wooden hand guard to enable the soldier to grasp the barrel when heated by firing, its pistol grip on the butt, and its short, wicked-looking bayonet. This weapon, in process of being superseded by the still newer Lee-Enfield, is probably one of the best, if not the best military rifle in the world. What is required in a military as distinguished from a sporting rifle is, first of all, great strength and simplicity of construction ; secondly, flatness of trajectory ; thirdly, great ranging power ; and, fourthly, great power of penetration ; while it must be remembered that it is also important that it should not be deficient in stopping power, by which is meant the power to inflict a stunning and disabling blow on anyone unfortunate enough to be struck by its bullet.

It is also important that the ammunition should her sufficiently light and portable for the soldier to be able to carry a large quantity on his person when going into action, and the rifle must be fitted with a magazine to place at the disposal of its owner the power of delivering an immensely rapid fire at a critical moment. It is also desirable, if not essential, that the recoil should not be excessive, as the average recruit finds it a matter of much difficulty to accustom himself to shoot with accuracy with a rifle which "kicks" heavily.

It is obvious that it is no easy matter to combine all these desirable qualities in one weapon, as the high muzzle velocity necessary if a flat trajectory and long-ranging powers are to be obtained requires an energy of explosion in the cartridge which is apt to cause an undesirable amount of recoil.

However, these apparently incompatible conditions have been obtained by a compromise, the diameter and weight of the bullet, and consequently its energy, having been reduced, while accuracy and ranging power have been retained by increasing the twist of the rifling. In the old Martini the diameter of the bore was ·45 of an inch, and the grooves of the rifling made just one and a half complete turns in the length of the barrel. In the Lee-Metford, as in the newer Lee-Enfield, the diameter of the bore is reduced to ·303 of an inch, while the rifling makes three complete turns between breech and muzzle. The invention of cordite also placed at the disposal of the soldier an explosive for more powerful than gunpowder ; consequently its adoption rendered possible a far higher muzzle velocity. This, however, combined with the much more rapid spin given to the bullet by the Metford rifling, was found to have the bad effect of stripping the leaden bullet in its passage through the barrel, and in consequence it was found necessary to give the bullet a hard coating of an alloy composed of 80 per cent. of copper and 20 per cent. of nickel. With this bullet, propelled by a charge of thirty grains of the new explosive, cordite, a very high muzzle velocity—some 2,000 feet per second—a flat trajectory, great accuracy, and extraordinary power of penetration, even at long ranges, was obtained, and the military authorities rested satisfied that at last they had found the perfect military weapon.

They were soon to be undeceived.

From the frontiers of India, from the Soudan, in fact from every place where the soldier armed with this new weapon came into contract with a fierce and resolute foe came bitter complaints that the new rifles and the new bullet were deficient in "stopping" power. The charging savage, possibly riddled with bullets, succeeded only too often in closing with the British soldier—a result which was hardly calculated to give the latter that confidence in his weapon which is so desirable.

However, a series of experiments succeeded in evolving a bullet which has acquired an unenviable notoriety under the name of the "Dum-dum," from the name of the military arsenal where its inventor, Captain Bertie, R. A., was employed. The Dum-dum bullet, however, though undoubtedly afficacious for the purpose for which it was intended, did not meet with approval from the authorities at Hythe, the British School of Musketry, who adopted in preference a bullet of a slightly modified design known as Mark IV. This bullet, however, is reserved for use against savages, and will not be employed against civilised foes, experience having shown that the more civilised an enemy is the less it takes to stop him when advancing to the attack. Consequently the bullet now being used against the Boers is practically of the original pattern, and does not cause the terribly mutilating wounds attributed to the Dum-dum, but, we may add, seems to stop our enemy with the most satisfactory promptness.

The adoption of the small-bore rifle enabled our military authorities to increase the number of cartridges normally carried by the soldier from seventy to a hundred, a number still further increased to a hundred and fifty from the regimental reserve before a battalion goes into action.

The high muzzle velocity given by the use of cordite very much lessens the importance of accurately judging the distance separating the firer from his enemy, as the trajectory of the new rifle in consequence is much flatter than that of the Martini-Henry—that is to say, the bullet goes very much straighter to its target. In fact, it has been found that aiming at a target 500 yards off, the bullet nowhere rises more than about 3ft. 10in. above the line of sight, so that if the soldier adjusts his sight to 500 yards and aims at the feet of his adversary, estimating him to be about that distance off, the bullet will hit him should he be at any place within that distance—a fact which has led to 500 yards being selected as the "fixed sight" at which the soldier is taught to adjust his sights when entering on a close action with his enemy. As experience has further shown that there is a great tendency among soldiers to fire high in the excitement of a fire-fight at short ranges, the arrangement for fixing the bayonet has been so contrived that it (the bayonet) when fixed projects below the muzzle of the rifle, which has been found to have the effect of drawing down the bullet nearly two feet at a distance of 300 yards. Consequently the soldier is trained to fix his bayonet at about 350 yards from his enemy, which is naturally in every way advisable as a preparation for that use of the cold steel in clearing the position already practically won by the bullet alone.

As, however, it is necessary on occasion to have recourse to long-range rifle fire, the back-sight of the rifle is graduated from 200 to 1,800 yards, and special sights fitted to the left side of the stock allow of adjustment for ranges up to the extreme distance of 2,900 yards. The magazine, as everyone knows, will hold ten cartridges, but can be shut off from the action, so that the rifle can always be used as a single-loader—an important advantage over the Mauser rifle, in which every shot must be fired from the magazine, a receptacle, moreover, which only hold five cartridges.

The weight of the rifle without the bayonet is a little over 9lb., the bayonet adding 15oz. ; and this weight, combined with the small bore and light bullet, has the effect of making the recoil very slight—indeed a mere nothing compared to the hard kick of the old Martini.

When the recruit joins his battalion, having already been drilled with a rifle and possibly done some practice with a miniature cartridge at the depot, no time is lost in starting him on his recruit's course of musketry. His taught in the first place how to take care of his weapon, some idea of the theoretical principles of musketry is instilled into him, and he learns how to judge distance and in what positions he should fire when standing, kneeling, or lying down. He is then put through a course of firing with blank cartridges, and with miniature cartaidges, to accustom him to the noise of the explosion and the manner of aiming, which latter art is further taught him at aiming drill. In this exercise the recruit balances his rifle on a standbag supported by a tripod and aims at the target, using the sights named by his instructor. When satisfied, with his aim he steps to one side, and the officer in charge, by looking along the rifle, can see whether the man has any idea of correctly aligning his sights. All these preliminaries being completed, the recruit, with a squad of his comrades, is marched to the range and commences his first course of musketry. In the infantry each recruit is allowed 200 rounds, of which he fires 140 rounds in individual practices, forty-nine in collective or sectional practices, and eleven in any practice considered advisable by those responsible for his musketry education. Should he fail to make decent shooting in the first part of his course, from 200 to 400 yards, he has to repeat it till he has made 175 points out of a possible 308, and to be classified as a first-class recruit he has to make 330 out of a possible 560. The standard is obviously not very high, the whole object of the course being to interest the recruit in shooting and to give him confidence in himself and in his rifle. To further encourage him to try his best an allowance of one shilling per recruit exercised is drawn by the battalion and given in prizes according to a scheme prepared by the commanding officer. When the trained recruit has finished his course he goes to his company, and his next visit to the range is made when he commences his first trained soldier's course under the supervision of his captain and company officers.

To make satisfactory shooting in this course a higher standard of skill is required ; and with a view to teaching the soldier fire discipline a much larger proportion of the 200 rounds allotted to him is fired in sectional practices, such as volley and independent firing, the former being in our service considered of exceptional importance, while no less than twenty-one rounds are expended in the attack practice, which is a usual preparation for what is known as company and battalion "field firing." In fact, the trained soldier only fires forty-two rounds in individual practice, as compared with seventy-seven rounds in collective practices, while forty rounds have to be expended at the discretion of his captain—possibly in practice at moving or vanishing targets—and forty-one rounds remain to be fired in any practices selected by his commanding officer, usually chiefly in field firing. In field firing an attempt is made to realistically reproduce the attack on an enemy in position. Some commanding ground is selected where no danger from errant bullets is to be feared, and a hostile force in entrenchments is represented by rows of "head and shoulder" targets, groups of dummies and dummy field guns being placed here and there to represent hostile artillery. Arrangements may also be made to raise unexpectedly screens to represent a sudden attack by cavalry on the advancing troops. Towards this position the troops are marched with every military precaution. The enemy is skirmished for, found and attacked, the ranges being ascertained by range finders ; and soon the air is alive with humming bullets, and the echoes ring with crashing volleys and the stuttering rattle of the Maxims. The attack usually ends with a bayonet charge, and the hits on the dummies are counted as some guide to the efficacy of the fire.

To stimulate the soldier's interest in musketry half-a-crown per man exercised can be drawn by the battalion, which is awarded in prizes on a scheme prepared by the commanding officer and sanctioned by the general. The larger proportion of this money is given for collective firing—that is, every member of the section which makes the best score at selected practices gets a prize though as an individual he may be a poor shot. The only restriction on the amount an individual may receive is the regulation that no man may win more than £5, an amount enough to satisfy the most covetous of soldiers. As 600 or so may be taken as the average number of trained soldiers exercised by a home battalion during the year, at least £75 can usually be drawn as prize money, which ought to do much to encourage skill in shooting.

This will give the civilian a rough idea of the system by which the soldier is taught to shoot—a system whose main fault is that the supply of ammunition is far too small and the time devoted to musketry far too short to enable the soldier to get the utmost value from the splendid weapon with which he is armed.—*Westminster Gazette.*

It is stated that the Hon. David Carnegie has received an appointment as Sub-resident in Northern Nigeria, and will (says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian") leave for West Africa at the end of next week by the same steamer in which the Governor, Colonel Lugard, and his staff will travel. Mr. Carnegie will be remembered as having made a hazardous journey through the Great Thrist Land of Western Australia, whither he had gone in search of fortune on the goldfields. His book, "Spinifex and Sand," in which he described his Australian experiences, was an admirable piece of work, and revealed qualities of resource and endurance in the author which will find ample opportunity for their exercise in Northern Nigeria. Colonel Lugard is expected to arrive in Nigeria in ample time to enable him to take over the administration from the representatives of the Chartered Company on the first day of the new year.

According to the Chicago *Times-Herald*, a process has been introduced but very recently in the United States for manufacturing buttons from milk, and it is said that it is monopolised by two firms. The process implies the use of some large and hollow cylinders, usually called "separators," which are constructed with a small opening on the side and four on the top. These cylinders are filled with milk, and then subjected to an extremely rapid rotation by steam power. By this process the milk gets thoroughly skimmed. It is then put into other cylinders and boiled by steam. It soon assumes the shape of a sticky mass, which, after being kneaded, is placed into linen sacks, and deprived of all moisture by the use of a heavy press. The remaining matter is then taken out of the sacks, placed in an especially prepared drying apparatus and subjected to an enormous heat by means of steam pipes. After two or three days this matter grows yellow like gold and becomes hard like a stone. Whatever else is done in that direction remains for the present time a matter of business secrets, though it is known that it is subjected to a chemical process by which it can easily be coloured, bleached, moulded, and rendered adaptable to the manufacture of various kinds of buttons which are worn by us to-day. Even pearl buttons may be imitated from this milk matter, and it is said that such buttons are hard to distinguish from the genuine. Toys, door knobs, and a number of other things are also made from it.

SMOKE "R[illegible]MOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight [illegible] 50, of all Tobacconists.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING
To investigate the Munyon Treatment—your Chemist will furnish you with Munyon's "Guide to Health," Free ; or it will be sent you by post, Free. This valuable little book will give you full particulars of Munyon's New System of Medicine, and give you correct treatment of Ordinary Ailments.

RENEWED VITALITY
Is Given to the Nervous, the Brain-Weary, and the Broken Down. Pains and Aches are Dispelled.

WEAK STOMACHS
Are Made Strong, Kidney Troubles Disappear, Swollen and Stiff Rheumatic Joints Relax and Become Flexible.

COLDS & COUGHS
Asthma, Bronchitis, and Throat and Catarrh Troubles are Promptly Cured by
MUNYON'S REMEDIES.
A Separate Cure for Each Disease.
Ask your Chemist for Munyon's "Guide to Health"—Buy a Rupee Munyon Remedy and Cure Yourself.

Bombay :—BEYNON & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., and F. B. MURZBAN & Co. ; Jumma Musjid :—DARA BROS. ; Crawford Market :—D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co. ; Byculla :—N. POWELL & Co. ; Poona :—BEYNON & Co. Igatpura, Lonauli, Mhow, Bhusawal and Nagpur :—The CO-OPERATIVE STORES ; Nagpur : J. J. VELLOZ ; Hyderabad (Deccan) :—LESLIE GAY & Co. ; Simla :—Messrs. E. PLOMER & Co. ; Hubli & Dharwar :—Mr. G. GOBBANAVAR ; and all respectable Chemists.

Wholesale :—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY, 29, Apoll Street, Bombay.

PURELY PERSONAL.

E German Emperor has a great love of new ntions, especially of those, however humble, h affect or facilitate the doing of business. He reat patron of leather goods, and on the many when he has visited England, since he has grown up, he has made a point of patronising large West-end shops which make a writing-cases, dispatch-boxes, dressing- so on. Indeed, the Kaiser's Christmas and resents to really intimate friends often good piece of English leather work. ther gift which the German Emperor delights in bestowing on yo married couples is a luncheon basket of the typ which this country possesses, so for, the proud ly. As the numerous members of the Imperial s remembering the old adage hat "imitation is he sincerest form of flattery," follow their Royal master's example in these matters, hose tradesmen who make a speciality of objects t once substantial and attractive, have reason to ejoice when her Majesty's eldest grandson visits ondon.

Lord Salisbury is not a frequent playgoer; in fact, o one could be less often identified with a theatre udience. The only time he has ever been seen of ecent years at a play (writes a correspondent) was at he Criterion some four years ago, when there was a revival "La Fille de Madame Angot," with Miss Deima Moore in the title role. Lord Salisbury was in he stalls, with Lady Salisbury, Lord Cranborne, nd another son and Lady Selborne and his other aughter. Whether Lord Salisbury has a particular ancy for this opera, or a weakness for Offenbachian music in general or whether it was merely an accilent that he happened to be in a theatre-going mood nd stumbled on this performance, must ever remain mystery

Sir Charles Warren, who has been given the ommand of the division now mobilising for service n South Africa (the Fifth Division of Buller's army), a soldier whose campaigning days were generally upposed to be over. But though the friends of ounger men are indulging in some carping criticism —some of which has found its way into the Press —there is good reason to accept the appointment as wise one. Sir Charles has had a singularly varied areer, including some useful experience of South frican warfare, and the direction of successful, hough bloodless, operations against Boer freebooters n the borders of the Transvaal and Bechuanaland.

Of Mr. Ronny Moncrieffe, who is the younger rother of the Duchess of Atholl, of Helen lady orbes, of Georgina Lady Dudley, and who is now in adysmith, there are anecdotes galore. When he was the Harrow Eleven, in his last term, just as he was ing into the field, a rather dictatorial house-master, nce dead, told him to put on his cap, as he was about field bare-headed "I don't play cricket with my p, but with my head and hands!" retorted Ronny, ho stood quite five inches taller than the bumptious tle pedagogue. Everybody calls him Ronny. He is x feet high, and is rather willowy in form, with a ght tendency to poke his head forward. Extremegood looking, with a complexion that any girl ight envy, there is nothing effeminate in his manly pearance. Always smart in his clothes, he was e of the first to adopt the fashion of wearing tail ats instead of the more formal frock coat. A plucky ntleman rider, he is a good game shot specially at iven birds. By no means a bad cricketer, he is a oficient skater, and keeps goal creditably at ice ckey. At billiards, bridge and picquet, he is in the st flight, and he is neither malicious nor prosy.

Mr. Ralph Pomeroy, whose gallantry in rescuing a ounded trooper has been so commended, is the cond son of Lord Harberton, the husband of the ostle of the divided skirt. At Balliol he took nours in history, whilst at Charterhouse he ran lendidly with the beagles. In India he became a en rider, and won some regimental races, whilst he a great hand at organising regimental dances and mkhanas. When the 5th Dragoon Guards were dered to Natal, he was on leave in Cashmere in a nting expedition. It is a family boast that the e Sir George Colley, "of Majuba," who was Mr. meroy's cousin, was really a Pomeroy, as the name Colley was only assumed by his father on inheriг a property.

Here is a strangely sad little story of the war. The other of Captain Weldon, who was one of the illted Royal Dublin Fusiliers, had been feeling very xious for several days, and had refused to go to a nce which was given by her daughter, as a sense at something was wrong was weighing on her ind. The same night she thought she heard somee say "Mother! Mother!" and got up and went to another son's room, but found him fast asleep. ext day, about tea-time, a blue official letter was ought to her, and on opening it she found that it as from a well-known firm of army agents, who d heard of her son's death, and wanted to know hat they were to do with his effects. This was her st intimation of the sad loss she had sustained.

First of the fun-makers in "Florodora," the new eslie Stuart and Owen Hall musical piece which is oving such a success at the Lyric, is the ever-popur Willie Edouin. The role of the peripatetic phreologist in "Florodora" suits Mr. Edouin particularly ell. He is noted for being extremely dextrous and nusing in the use of his hands, with the result that s agile fingers play upon people's "bumps" as pon the keys of a pianoforte. In private life Mr. douin is as restless and amusing, after a quarter of century of active service, as he is on the stage. He a capital handy-man, can pack a trunk better than lady's maid, and can invent, make or "fake" nything, from children's toys to "props" nd costumes. In "The Coquette," for instance, invented, in connection with the hat he ore, an ingenious arrangement of tubes, with a outh-piece concealed in the chin-strap, by means f which he could at will send a blast that made his ooping feathers stand erect "like quills upon the etful porcupine." Thus he is independent of cosmiers, who, as a matter of fact, are of comparative little use to comedians. As a rule, funny men go n the prowl and track down in some second-hand op the pathetic coat, curious trousers, or amazing aistcoat required. But Willie Edouin can invent nd make clothes that look as if they had a history, nd had been handed down for generations. Some f his creations bear the stamp of genius, as, for stance, the curiously characteristic trousers worn y the tramp-phrenologist in "Florodora."

When Dohnanyi, the great pianist, came to Engand, he did not know a word of our language, but as e was to be met by friends at Charing Cross, that did ot much matter. However, to avoid all offence, he as instructed to say, "So sorry," if in any dilemma. n arriving at Dover, he handed the porter half-arown, with the words "So sorry." "Don't mention !" replied the delighted luggage-shifter. The phrase uck in Dohnanyi's head but he learnt no more nglish. "So sorry," and "Don't mention it" formed e complete vocabulary of the performer until he embarked for the Continent.

Sir John Leng, the well-known journalist and Member of Parliament, though he says little about it, now one of the princes in the world of journalistic nterprise. His tremendous establishment in Dundee —out of which papers are issued with overpowering elerity and in bewildering number—is one of the reatest offices in the world. Small of stature, quiet nd gentle in voice, modest in utterance, Sir John oes not strike you as one who had ever waged erce warfare or attempted and accomplished big hings. But the tenacity with which he sticks to his oint in the House—the dogged courage with which e fights against overwhelming odds on any point on hich he feels deeply—reveal to you the York-hire rit which has enabled him to rise from the humble porter's desk to one of the great st journalistic posions in the world. A mild, modest, unassuming highinded man; unspoiled by success, genial and helpful —such he is. His story deserves a place in the new ecords of men who have made themselves entirely by heir own genius, energy, and courage.

A post under Government seems to offer to the older peculiarly happy opportunities for the cultivaon of literature and of the writing habit generally. here might be drawn up quite a goodly list of auhors who are actively engaged as Civil Servants, or ave been, at one time, in Government employ. Mr. ustin Dobson, for instance, holds an important potion at the Board of Trade, in which office he has een for forty years. Since 1875, Mr. Gosse has been anslator to the same department. The Assistant ecretary to the Post Office, Mr. H. Buxton Forman, perhaps, the great est living authority on Keats, and as also edited Mrs. Browning and Shelley. There, so, are to be found Mr. A. B. Walkley, Mr. J. H. orway, the author of a gracefully written book n the "Highways and Byeways of Devon and ornwall," and at the Savings Bank is Mr. W. . Shannon, whose "Miss Dick," a series of roadly humorous sea yarns, has gone through veral editions. Mr. F. T. Marzials, critic and minor oet, and joint editor of the "Great Writers Series," which he wrote the lives of Dickens and Victor ugo, is an accountant at the War Office. Approriately enough, the author of that charming romance, "The Forest Lovers," Mr. Maurice Hewlett, is Keeper of the Land Revenue Records, a department of the Woods and Forests Office.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NOTICES.

Pure, Rich Blood

Gives Appetite, Tones Up the Nerves.

When the blood is bad everything is bad. There is loss of appetite, great depression, the nerves are weak, no energy, the face is pale, and there is loss in flesh. Mrs. Annie Power, of Spring Hill, Brisbane, Queensland, sends us her photograph and says:

"I have suffered greatly from loss of appetite, great weakness of the nerves, thin blood, and from the trying climate of this part of the country, especially during the summer. I have used

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

with perfect satisfaction for these troubles. Other members of my family have taken it and many of my friends. I believe it to be the best family medicine there is in the world."

If you are constipated, bilious, tongue coated, or if your food does not digest well, take Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Wholesale Agents —KEMP & Co., Ld Bombay.

LANOWLI HOTEL.
EXCELLENT AND LOFTY SITUATION
NEAR RYEWOOD.
BEST CUISINE
OPENED FROM 1st NOVEMBER
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT
OR EUROPEANS ONLY.
For further Particulars apply MANAGER.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

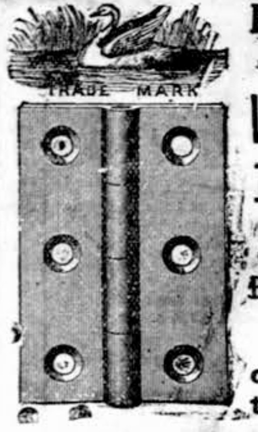
English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

GOLD & Co.'s



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Mauuerch

---

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co.
Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England

EPPS'S COCOA.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
POLICYHOLDERS SECURITY.
NEARLY ....£ 9,000,000 Stg.
EVERY INFORMATION
in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee.
Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium. Rs. a. p.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium. Rs. a. p.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should send for particulars of the ORIENTAL'S LIFE POLICY. THE Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India.

THE FUNDS EXCEED RS. 1,50,00,000.

Claims Paid Over NINETY LACS,
Since the Company was Established in 1874.

As the Expenses of Management are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, the "Oriental" can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Moderate Premiums,
Unquestionable Security,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co. on RECEIPT of INTIMATION. Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage. &c.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness [illegible] and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold 17
Examination and Certificate ...... [illegible]
Verbal opinion [illegible]
CRUSHED [illegible] OATS, BRAN &c., S[illegible]

BUILD UP and PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH and Fortify the System against Disease with

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND RELIABLE REMED[illegible] T[illegible]D LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WE[illegible]NGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 [illegible] WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
[illegible]ANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak t[illegible]—LANCET.
"We recommend you[illegible]ca Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparat[illegible] what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. M[illegible]
The Late LORD CLYDE s[illegible]n never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anx[illegible]igue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liv[illegible]ll other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) **SARSAPARILLA**
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

☛ Beware of Substitutes & Worthless Imitations,

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited
KEMP & Co., &c., &c,

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1 [illegible]
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1 12 0	PEKOE	,,	0 11
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	,,	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1 4 0	SOUCHONG	,,	0 13

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.
EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:—

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post.
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*.. Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET.—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly.

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India of the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYOGUNN. "St. James's Budget" Office, 15. Dorset-street, London, E.C.

A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process. one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility *and* Convalescence, *to* young women, children *and the* aged. *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

[illegible]NCER & Cº, Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Cº, Agents in Bombay.
PREPARED BY CLEMENT & Cº, Valence (Drôme, France).

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

KOKO
FOR THE
HAIR
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
'Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

"A PERFECT Food for Infants."
MRS. ADA S. BALLIN,
Editress of "Baby."

Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.

Neave's Food

BEST and CHEAPEST
For INFANTS and INVALIDS, CHILDREN and The AGED.

"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.

"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—MEDICAL MAGAZINE.

NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in
THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons."
SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D.,
Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

A MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS.

THE GREAT REMEDY
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago
The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

THE CELEBRATED
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES,

Rs. 25.

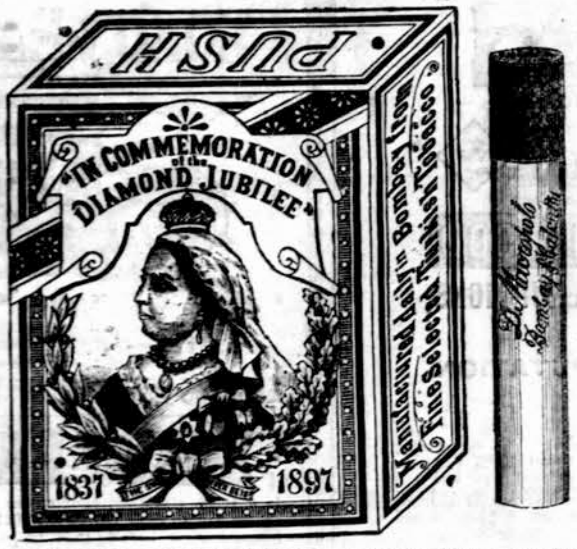
These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4¹⁄₁₆ inches by 2½ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69 Chancery Lane, London.
Price Lists Free.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

A BOON TO SMOKERS.
TURKISH CIGARETTES IN PACKETS.
GOLD TIPPED.

These Cigarettes are manufactured from fine selected Turkish tobacco, and are gold tipped, a boon that smokers of gold tipped cigarettes can easily appreciate.


PUSH
"IN COMMEMORATION of the DIAMOND JUBILEE"
1837
1897
Manufactured daily in Bombay from Fine Selected Turkish Tobacco
D. Macropolo Bombay

THEY ARE THE FAVOURITE SMOKE OF ALL THOSE WHO TRIED THEM.

Packed in Packets of 10, and 10 Packets in a card-board box covered with oil paper ... ... per 1000 Rs. 25-0.

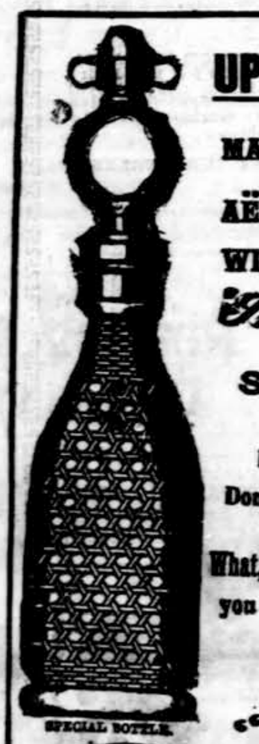
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE CIGARETTES.

The Diamond Jubilee in packets of 10 Per 1000 Rs. 20-0
" " " " " " 100 " 2-0

THE PUNCH CIGARETTES.

THE PUNCH Cigarettes in packets of 10 Per 1000 Rs. 16-0
" " " " " " " " 100 " 1-0

By D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.


SPECIAL BOTTLE.

AN
UP TO DATE PRACTICAL INVENTION
FOR
MAKING ANY AËRATED WATER YOURSELF
OR
AËRATING ANY LIQUID WITHOUT DILUTION,
WITH THE SPECIAL BOTTLE AND "Sparklets" SHOWN AT SIDE.

SOME ADVANTAGES.

No Cumbersome Apparatus.
Pure Fresh Aëration.
Done in a Minute.
You Aërate What, When, & Where you choose.

"Sparklets"

Patentees: Aerators, Ld. London, E.C.

INVALUABLE in every Home.
RECOMMENDED by the Medical Profession.
INDISPENSABLE away from Home.
ECONOMICAL, PURE, PORTABLE, SIMPLE.

Tablets & Fruit Powders, readily soluble in water, supplied for making any Mineral or Medicinal Water or Refreshing Fruit and Tonic Drinks.

Supplied by ALL CHEMISTS, STORES, &c.

SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS SUPPLIED WITH EACH BOTTLE.

1 doz. "Sparklets" Weight 4 ozs.
One "Sparklet" the equivalent of 1½ bottles Soda Water.

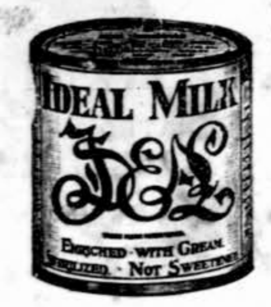
TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD ST., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

Ideal Milk



Enriched 20 per cent. with Cream.
STERILIZED—NOT SWEETENED.
A Perfect Substitute for Fresh Milk.

Superior in quality to every other brand of Unsweetened Milk.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH
and teach the Children to do so, by using
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER
CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE

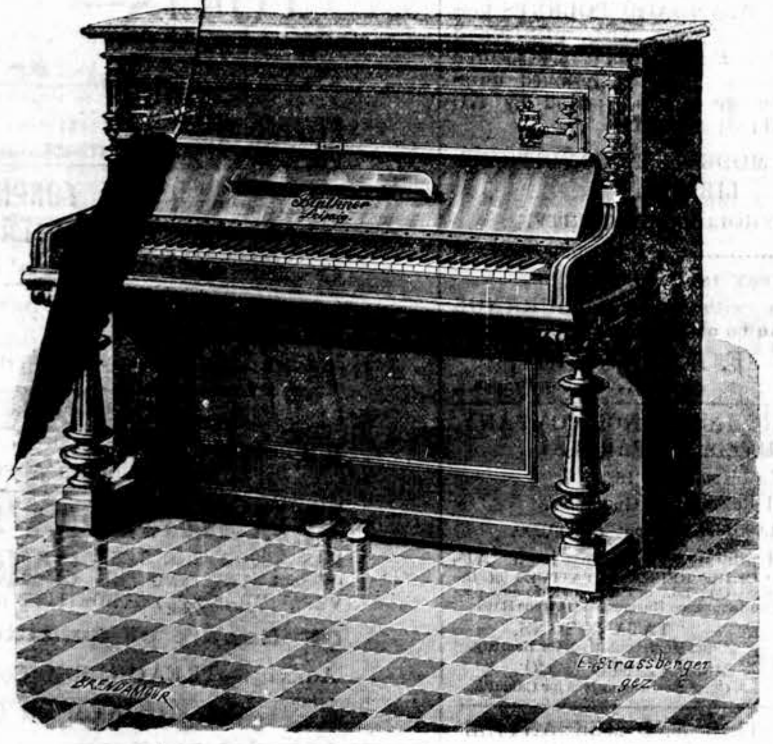
Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They sweeten the Breath and prevent Infection by Inhalation.
THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICES.
THE SHAHZADA liked CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER so much that he ordered a large supply for home use.

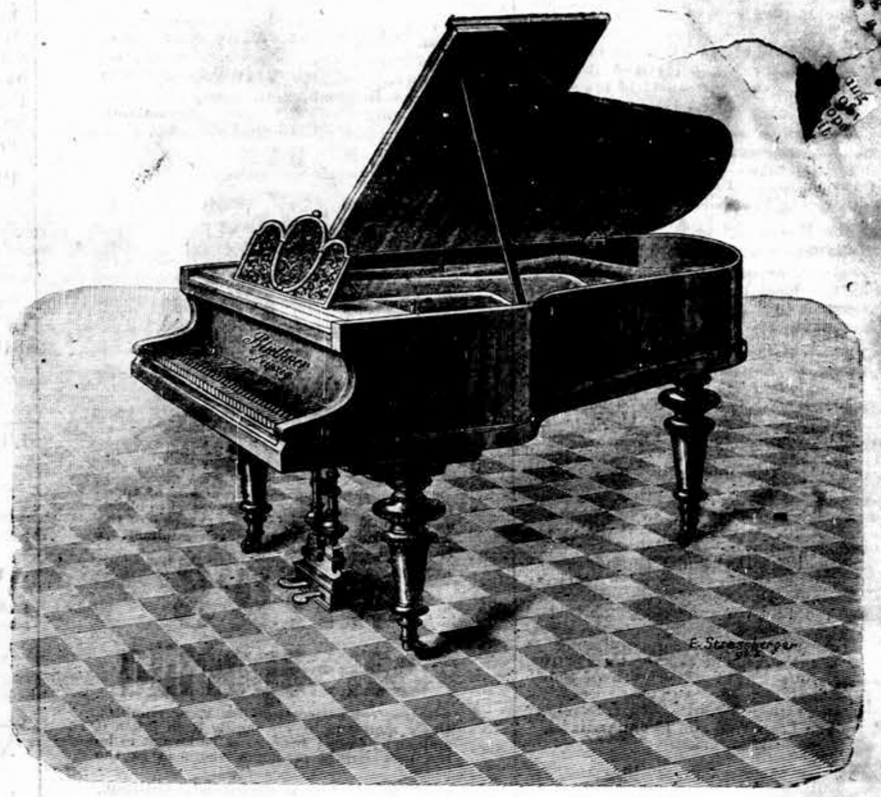
6d., 1/-, 1/6, and 1-lb. 5/- Tins.
6d., 1/-, and 1/6 Pots.

AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.
AWARDED 80 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS

THE BLÜTHNER PIANOFORTES
FOR INDIA AND THE TROPICS.
THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD.





The Upright Pianofortes.

THESE "INDIAN MODEL" UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES contain the BLUTHNER Steel Cupola Frame cast in one solid piece; the BLUTHNER Perfect Repetition Action with its wood-work cased in Metal and held in position by Metal Standards; Indestructible Hammers with the Hammer-felts wire-riveted to their Stems; Compressed and Extra-Screwed Sound-board; Metal Bridges throughout the entire Scale; and Three Strings to each note. The External Case-work is constructed of Solid Mahogany Ebonised, with all joints secured by screws, bolts, etc.

VERTICAL.—Height 4 ft. 3 in.; width 4 ft. 9 in. *Cash* Rs. 985.

On the Hire System {For 12 months Rs. 92-0 per month.
{For 24 " Rs. 48-12 "

OVERSTRUNG.—Height 4 ft. 3 in.; width 5 ft. 2 in. *Cash* Rs. 1,100.

On the Hire System {For 12 months Rs. 101-12 per month.
{For 24 " " 54-0 "

The Grand Pianofortes.

THE "INDIAN MODEL" GRAND PIANOFORTES contain the BLUTHNER Double Cupola Steel Frame, with Capo d'Astro Bar cast in one Solid Piece Metal Agraffes throughout the entire Scale; the BLUTHNER Double Repetition Action with Metal Action-Standards; Indestructible Hammers with the Hammer-felts wire riveted to their Stems; Compressed and Extra-Screwed Sound-board; Overstrung Scaling with Three Strings to each note; and the BLUTHNER Integral External Casing of Ebonised Solid Mahogany constructed in a continuous circuit round each Instrument without break or intersection.

HORIZONTAL.—Length 6 ft. 3 in.; width 5 ft. 1 in. *Cash* Rs. 1,700.

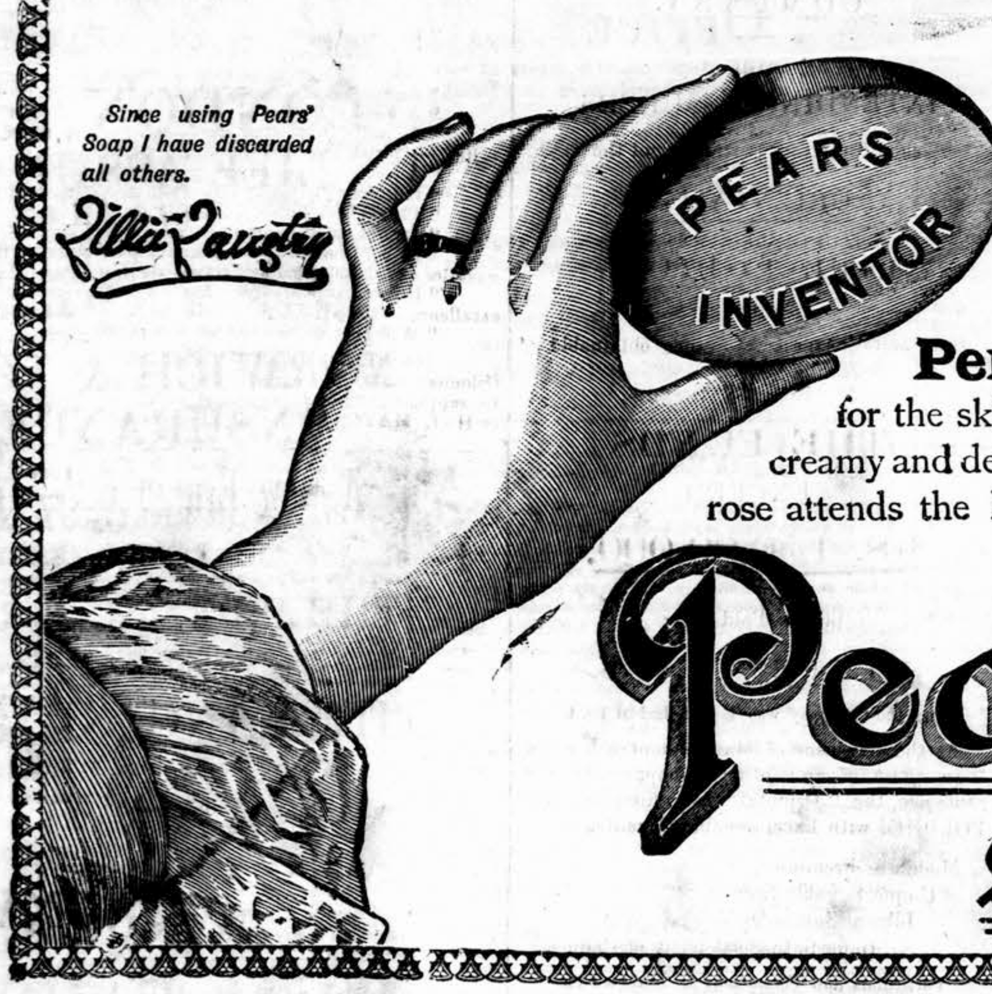
On the Hire System {For 12 months Rs. 158-12 per month.
{For 24 " " 84-0 "

ALIQUOT.—Length 6 ft. 3 in.; width 5 ft. 1 in. *Cash* Rs. 1,850.

On the Hire System {For 12 months Rs. 172-4 per month.
{For 24 " " 91-8 "

COMPLETE CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY & POONA,



Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
Lillie Langtry

Matchless for the hands and complexion.
Adelina Patti

Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the habitual use of

Pears' Soap

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

THE FINEST TONIC
FER BRAVAIS
BRAVAIS' IRON
In concentrated drops.
FER BRAVAIS
FER BRAVAIS

most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences
Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.
Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"*It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.*"

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.
WHOLESALE: PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

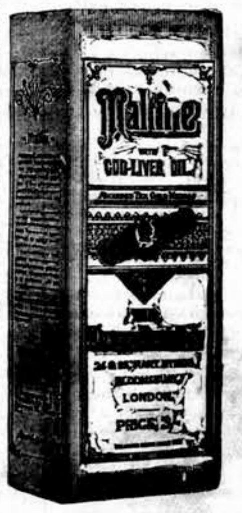
LANGUID WOMEN
PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS
VIN CHAPOTEAUT
(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)
A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent

It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.

CHAPOTEAUT
PARIS

YOU CAN TAKE



MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

British Medical Journal.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH
Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India.

If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 3/-, post free, from
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England.
Agents Wanted.
"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co., Indian Star Co-operative Society, AHMEDABAD.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jo[illegible] Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., [illegible] hill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars [illegible], London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.